REGISTERED No. 6—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,086.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

	Rs.	
First insertion	5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding .... 2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines .... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line .... ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEE

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1272 Tons, 180 H. P Commander R. J. SCOTT, on SATURDAY, the 30th March 1878, at 4 p m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the BUSHEER 792 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T P. NAILER, on THURSDAY, the 28th March 1878 at 4 p m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at [illegible], MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN [illegible].

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p m., and an extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S.S. AKOLA, 578 Tons 120 H. P., Commander F. G. HAY, on TUESDAY, 26th March 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. BUSHEER, 792 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. P. NAILER, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 28th March 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st May 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, January 1, 1878.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under :—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.	
OLYMPIA	2,050	424	March	30
INDIA	2,289	500	April	17
MACEDONIA	2,272	486	May	1
TRINACRIA	2,107	424	,,	8

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples .... Rs. 400
To Liverpool .... ,, 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay November 13, 187

HALL LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND via NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, 2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain J SHAW, will sail on the 3rd April, and will be followed by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL,
2,100 Tons register. 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain F. PUTT, on the 15th May,
and by the
S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain BRAND, on the 29th May,
and by the
S. S. RYDALL HALL,
2,500 Tons register 350 H. P. nominal,
on the 15th June.

This Steamer is the latest addition to the Line, having just been launched in the Clyde. Her Saloon and State rooms are all on Deck and many other improvements have been made to meet the requirements of the trade.

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co and Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances. Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c., will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING & Co. here.

Bombay, December 27, 1877.

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

W. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1878.
(s)	INDUS	3470	500	S. D Shallard	25th Mar
—	ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	1st April
(s)	AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G F Cates	8th do
—	SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	15th do
(s)	BOKHARA	2934	450	W. D. Anderson	22nd do
—	BANGALORE	2061	500	E G Stead	29th do
(s)	HINDUSTAN	3113	600	W. W. Hazelwood	6th May
—	CHINA	2016	400	T. Ilderton	13th do
•	DECCAN	3429	550	G. D. Gaby	20th do

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others, Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at [illegible] P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK
Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th February 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	2nd April.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. Orr an	16th ,,
THIBET	2595	400	J. H Torbock	9th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th March 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	29th March.
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector	26th April.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c. apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th March 1878

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES :—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt) .. .. Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling ONE way *viâ* Southampton .... ,, 1,600

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

STEAM TO AUSTRALIA
VIA SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, TORRES STRAITS.

THE Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, have arranged to despatch a first-class passenger steamer once in every 73 days from Batavia for Port Darien, Townsville, Sydney. Melbourne and Adelaide

The first steamer will leave Batavia 8th May, and thereafter the sailings will be as follows :—

20th July.
2nd October.
14th December.

Through Cargo and passages can be booked from Calcutta or any other port in India by the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

Time occupied on voyage from Calcutta to Batavia, 20 days (about), Batavia to Adelaide 42 days about, Calcutta to Adelaide 62 days (about.

For Freight or passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.
Managing Agents B.I.S N. Company, Limited, Calcutta.
or
W. NICOL & Co., Agents Bombay.

Homeward Bound PASSENGERS.

SPECIAL
RETURN TICKETS
FOR THREE MONTHS.

EVERY requisite for the journey can be obtained ready for *Immediate Use* at very *Moderate Cost* from

THE
OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
8, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION sale of valuable English and Madras pattern household furniture, plated glass, and porcelainware, horses, carriages &c, at Retreat Hall, Belassis Road.

On FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable English and Madras pattern household furniture, horses, carriages, a large collection of choice and rare plants, &c., the property of W. Morris Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture plated, glass, and porcelain ware, a four-seated open carriage, a pair of grey Arab horses, valuable medical books, tent, &c., &c Upper Colaba.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelain ware, carriage, horses, books, &c, &c, the property of Major BRYSON

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the day of sale

AUCTION sale of valuable and handsome French polished and richly carved household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, a first class piano by "Broadwood and Sons," a handsome English built open carriage, a powerful Australian horse, plants &c, at No. 12, Colaba Depot.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd April, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriage, house, &c, the property of Captain Murray.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 25th March 1878.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

15 cases coloured prints.
2 cases Turkey red scarfs.
7 bales grey shirtings.
50 cases quarts guinness stout.
50 cases pints do.
On account of the underwriters.
EM 27 1 bale damaged sewing twine.
On account of Esoofally Abdoolalee.
32 cases beads.
On account and at the risk of Cadubhoy Momenjee.
98 bundles sheet iron.

TO BE LET at Bandora Hill an airy and commodious Bungalow. Apply to MENESSE & Co.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 25th March 1878.

MESSRS. SUDANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.

SALE OF SHARES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at S are Bazaar at 2 p.m., by order of Mortgagee Pranjeewandass Nathoobhoy and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Bazonjee Kashjee.

3 shares of New Dhurumsey Poonja Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, No. 254, 48, 386.

S. SHRICRISHNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 25th March 1878.

WANTED.

WEAVING MASTER.

WANTED, for the Hyderabad Spinning and Weaving Company, an EXPERIENCED WEAVING MASTER.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 22nd March 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The S.S. GLAMORGAN, Captain BUCK, from LIVERPOOL, has ARRIVED, and CONSIGNEES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it has previously been passed by the Captain.

NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S TRENTHAM HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Steamer WINTHORPE, are hereby informed that the Steamer has ARRIVED, and that she will DISCHARGE in the SASSOON DOCK. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS AT ONCE.

No claim of any kind will be admitted after the departure of the Steamer, unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

GADDUM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd March 1878.

WANTED, a HEAD CLERK for the Office of the Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar Division. Applications to be made to the undersigned in writing before 5th proximo. None need apply but those who can produce unquestionable Testimonials of experience and ability. Pay Rs. 50 a month.

WM. S HOWARD, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, A. D.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1876 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1865 and 1876 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy .... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—

By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the SECOND SESSIONS of 1878 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on WEDNESDAY the 10th day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto ; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 20th day of March 1878.

H. MAXWELL,
Sheriff of Bombay.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

JUST TO HAND,
PER S.S. MIRZAPORE,
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
"CAVITE" BRAND,
Extra fine quality and size.
The finest production of the MANILLAS.

Carefully selected by Mr NEUBERG'S
SPECIAL AGENT AT
MANILLA.
"PRIMA PRIMA QUALITE."

No. 1 CIGARS,
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 1 CHEROOTS,
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 2 CIGARS,
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

No. 3 CIGARS,
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

CIGARETTES
MANUFACTURED DAILY
Deliciously fresh.

NOTE.—*Outstation Orders to be accompanied with Cash or reference for payment.*

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Stanley in Africa, a special number of the Illustrated London News	1	0
Wheeler's History of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, Illustrated	34	0
Russell's work on H. R. H. The Prince of Wales' Tour in India, Illustrated	34	0
Cassell's Illustrated History of India 2 vols	11	8
On the Treatment of Wounds; by S. Gamgee	3	4
Life of Mary Antoinette, Queen of France; by C. D. Yonge	3	4
Photography; by W. Abney (Text Book of Science)	2	4
Poetry of America; by W. J. Linton	2	4
Armenia and the Campaign of 1877; by C B. Norman, with Map	13	4
Letters from Russia; by Field Marshal Count Moltke	3	12
Bartley's Domestic Economy	1	4
Armenian Campaign: a Diary of the Campaign of 1877; by C. Williams	6	12
Prose and Verse; by Thomas Moore	5	12
Dining Room; by Mrs Loftie	1	12
War Correspondence of the *Daily News* between Russia and Turkey	6	12
Lockyer's Star-Gazing Past and Present	13	4
Our Real Danger in India; by C. F [illegible]	4	12
Farrar's Life of Christ, 2 vols	15	0
Gotthold Ephraim Lessing. His Life and His Works; by Helen Zimmern	6	12
Ringer's Therapeutics, New Edition, 1878	8	12
The Dickens' Dictionary: a key to the Characters and Principal Incidents in the Tales of Charles Dickens; by W. A. Wheeler	6	12
Speeches on Questions of Public Policy by Richard Cobden; by John Bright	2	4
Corn and Cattle Producing Districts of France; by G. G. Richardson, with Map	10	0
Supernatural in Nature: a verification; by free use of Science	8	12
China: a History of the Laws, Manners, and Customs of the People; by J. H. Gray, 2 vols, Illustrated	20	0
The Moor and the Loch, containing minute instructions in all Highland Sports; by J. Colquhoun, 2 vols, illustrated	15	0
Some present Dangers of the Church of England; by C. J. Ellicott	1	12
Public Hygiene in America; by H. J. Bowditch	8	0
The Drawing Room; by Mrs. Orien Smith	1	12
South Africa, 2 vols; by Anthony Trollope	18	12
Life of Lord Macaulay; by G. Trevelyan, 2 vols	7	8
Govinda Sawant's, cheap edition	3	12
James's French Poets and Novelists		8
Moffatt's Economy of Consumption	11	4
Guilty or not Guilty	4	12
Rapier's Remunerative Railways	9	8
Martineau's History of Peace, 4 vols	9	0
Cabinet Lawyer, New Ed., 1878	5	12
Everyman his own Lawyer, 1878	4	4
Parkes' Hygiene, New Ed., 1878	11	4
Savory's Domestic Medicine, New Ed., 1878	3	4
Day's Headaches, New Ed 1878	3	4
Gilmour's Great Thirst Land	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monte Christo, New Illustrated Edition	2	4
Three Musketeers, New Illustrated Edition	2	4
Westropp's Handbook of Archæology	4	12
Mayhew's Illustrated Horse Doctor, New Edition 1877	11	12
Spon's Workshop Receipts, New Edition	3	4
Reynold's Locomotive Engine-Driving	3	0
Forney's Catechism of Locomotive	5	12

Meadow Street, HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

WINSOR & NEWTON'S Moist Water Colours in Pans and Tubes; Japanned Tin Colour Boxes for Landscape Painting Figure and Landscape, Landscape and Flowers, and for all purposes. Winsor & Newton's Porte Couleur containing in a space 2 by 2 by ⅝ inch twelve Moist Colours, the inner and outer lids of Box forming three palettes. Boxes of dry Colour Cakes of various sizes and prices. Illumination Colours and Media, Gold Shells, Gold Ink, &c. Whatman's Drawing Papers in perfect order for all purposes. Sketch Blocks and Books, Finest Water Colour Sables in Quills and in Albata ferrules. Camel Hair Brushes, Crayons, Palettes, Saucers and Slants, Oil Colours in Collapsible tubes, Japanned Oil Colour Boxes, Sketching and Studio of various sizes. Prepared Canvasses, and Papers for Oil Colour Painting. Prepared Millboards, Prepared Blocks for Oil Painting, Varnishes, Oils and Media. Hog and Sable Hair Brushes, Palettes, &c.

SURVEYING MATERIALS.

Dumpy Levels; Levelling Staffs; Circumferenters; Prismatic Compasses; Clinometer with sights, Levels; Compass and Inclination Scales; Davis's Reflecting hand adjustable Level with Inclinometer in case; Davis's 12 inch folding Level and Inclinometer in case and complete with stand; Pear-tree Railway Curves; Plotting Scales; Marquois Scales, extra thick; Sets of Mathematical Instruments; Plain and Bow Compasses; Aldershot Protractors; Note Books; Field Books; Whatman's best Drawing Papers; Section Paper; Tracing Cloth and Paper; Drawing Pens; Mapping Pens; Lithographic Pens; India Rubber Pencil and Ink Erasers; Pocket Penknives and Eraser; Water Colours; Indian Ink; Best Lead Pencils; Field Glasses; Aneroid Barometers; Thermometers, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.
BY LAND OR SEA.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

Beg to Draw the attention of Travellers and others to their
CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE

The prices quoted below are for Cash only.

	Rs.	a.
Deck Suits	10 to 15	8
Overland Suits	27	0
Warm Suits	30 to 40	0
Boys' Sailor Suits	9	8
Overcoats and Ulsters from	35 to 65	0
Dressing Gowns from 9 to	20	0
Pyjamas	8	
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	6	0
White do.	5	0
French Cambric do., Collar attached	5	0
English Cambric do	4	0
Best Shrunk Flannel do.	8	0
Silk and Wool do	8	8
Spun Silk do	10	0
Gents' Under Vests 3 to	6	0
Bathing Drawers	2	0
Gents' Under Pants 4 to	8	0
Gents' Cotton Socks, doz.	8	0
Warm do ,,	15	8
Ladies' Under Vests 4-8 to	6	8
Ladies White Cotton Hose doz	13	8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz.	9	0
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz. 6-8 to	12	8
Heather Merino do. 6-8 to	12	8
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from 6 to	15	0
Travelling Caps	4	
Travelling Seal-skin Caps 6-8 to	8	8
Dress Boots and Shoes from	12	
Travelling Hats	4	8
Cardigan Jackets 9-8 to	12	8
Sheets, per pair	9	8
Pillow Cases, each 1-4 to	2	8
Blankets each	10	
Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds 10 to	[illegible]	[illegible]
Resais or Quilts	5	8
Ladies' Wool Shawls	22	0
Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks 12-8 to	23	0
Solid Leather do	49	0
Extra Large do	75	0
Black Hide Bags	11	8
Extra large do	24	0
Gladstone Bags	35	0
Ladies' Hand Bags	7	8
Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11	
Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72	
Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58	8
Gents' Dressing Cases	11	8
Gents' Pigskin Dressing Cases, complete .. 25 to	30	0
Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes 5 to	6	0
Courier Bags 9-8 to	12	8
Money Belts 2-8 to	6	8
Sovereign Boxes 3-8 to	4	0
Tiffin Baskets fitted 16 to	22	8
Air Pillows	5	0
Travelling do.	1	8
English Feather do.	7	8
Ashantee Hammock from	10	8
Sawmy Jewelery		
English horse hair pillows	7	8
Folding Camp Bedstead	50	0
Cork Mattrasses	22	8
Cotton do	15	0
Rug Straps 1-8 to	2	8
Waterproof Coats	10	0
60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6	0
42-Inch White Waterproof	4	8
Linen Faced Collars doz.	0	12
Linen Faced Cuffs per doz.	1	8
Linen Cuffs per doz.	13	8
Linen Collars doz.	6	0
Cambric Handkerchiefs,,	5	0
Warm Gloves	1	8
Children's Gloves 1 to	1	8
Mitts	1	8
Mufflers	2	12
Pins, Scarf	1	12
Sailors' Knot	2	12
Windsors for Bow or tying 2-8 to	4	0
Gents' Canvas Shoes	2	12
Gents' Slippers	2	8
Ladies' Shoes	2	12
China Bath Slippers	1	8
Filters for Travellers covered Wicker, from	14	0
Pocket Filters	2	12
Air Tight Uniform cases	23	0
Sponge Bags	1	8
Sponges	3	8
Soap Boxes	1	8
Smelling Salts, per bottle	2	0
Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2	8
Helmet Cases	7	12
Portable Ink Stand	1	8
Tooth Brush Guards	0	10
Do. Brushes	0	10
Nail Do	0	12
Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case 9-8 to	12	8
Razors, Ivory Handles	3	2
Do. Strops 3-8 to	4	0
Nail Scissors 1-8 to	1	8
Briar Root Pipes	11	2
Tobacco Pouches	1	8
Champagne Taps	8	8
Pocket Knives	2	8
Marine Soap, 4 cakes for	1	0
Shaving do Stick	1	0
Lloyd's Euxesis	1	4
Oriental Tooth Paste	1	8
Fragrant Florelline	1	8
Luggage Labels, per doz.	0	12
Lloyd's Life Saving apparatus	12	8
Overland Chairs best Beach 6-8 to	13	8
Ladies' Sunshades	6	8
Ladies' White Cotton	5	8
Gents' Umbrellas	5	8
Double Iron Bedstead. 7ft. 6in	95	0
Single Iron Bedstead, 6ft. 6in.	75	0
Portable Washstands	32	8
Travelling Canteens	31	0
Chubb's Despatch Boxes Fitted	60	0
Chubb's Cash Boxes 20 to	30	6
Silber's Patent Lamps 7-8 to	35	0
Hat Guards	0	8

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.

These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy—Rs. 100.

N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for Presentation to Friends at Home.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames, Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.

August 1st, 1875. 10, Rampart Row.

HAMILTON & CO.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS, BOMBAY.

RAILWAY WATCHES.

GERMAN-SILVER CASED WATCHES, as used by the Indian Railway Companies, with thick flat crystal glass front, full-plate Lever Escapements, very strong and accurate time keepers, full size, London made, cash Rs. 100.
Ditto, in best Electro-plated Case, cash Rs. 110.
Ditto, in solid Silver, cash Rs. 150.

THE ABOVE WATCHES ARE SPLENDID TIME-KEEPERS.

GOLD ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES,

Of best English manufacture throughout, with Jewelled Movements, Lever Escapements, Gold Balances, plain or compensated, plain or richly engraved, or chased, Hunting or Half hunting cases, or open flat crystal-face cases, with or without keyless movements, which enables the watch to be wound up, and hands set at the pendant, without having to open the watch, can be supplied at prices ranging from cash Rs. 300 to 500.

THE ALUMINIUM WATCH.

WITH KEYLESS MOVEMENT, Jewelled in many holes, and with crystal glass front and back, so that both dial and works are visible to the eye. Being keyless, it neither requires to be opened to wind it, nor to set the hands. This in India, is a great advantage, dust and damp being kept out. It has a black dial which is very useful for seeing the time at night. Cash price Rs. 50.

We have the same watch in Silver case at Rs. 55 cash.

LADIES' GOLD GENEVA WATCHES.

With best Horizontal Movements, Jewelled in many holes, in elegant Gold Hunting or Half-hunting cases, plain or tastefully engraved, can be supplied at prices ranging from cash prices, Rs. 100 to 280.

Elegant Enamelled Watches, with cases exquisitely painted and enamelled in colours, in a great variety of styles and pretty designs, with the same highly finished Jewelled movements, in stock, at cash prices, Rs. 120 to 350.

THE "DOUBLE DIAL AND TRAIN" SILVER HUNTING WATCH.

For showing at the same moment the times of two different places.

For instance, it will give local Calcutta time and Madras or Railway time, and is, therefore, a very useful Watch for all who travel much by Railway. In Silver case, Rs. 75 cash.

ALL WATCHES GUARANTEED.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS.

GOOD NEWS FOR CHILDREN,
JUST RECEIVED,

A MAGNIFICENT assortment of PICTURE BOOKS admirably adapted to interest and instruct the young.

Prices from Annas 6 to Rs. 5.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.)

ARROW ROOT.
MANUFACTURED UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERINTENDENCE.
FROM THE BERMUDA PLANT
CULTIVATED IN INDIA.
Being true Bermuda Arrow Root equal to the finest in the Home Market.

WE have for some years been devoting our attention to this product, and have now been able to obtain it of so fine a quality that we cannot import anything better from London.

☞ Ask for KEMP'S INDIAN ARROW ROOT.

Per pound Tin, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

GUINNESS'S STOUT,
BOTTLED BY MOLINE & Co.

Quarts ......per doz., Cash, Rs. 5 12
Pints........ ,, ,, ,, 3 12

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.)

FISHING TACKLE
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.
CLEARING RINGS.
DISGORGERS.
FLIES Artificial.
FLOATS Cork and Quill.
GAFF HOOKS.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
GUT TRACES, single and double.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.
HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.
LEAD SINKERS.
LINES Plaited Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted Silk and Hair
PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish.
REELS with secret checks.
RINGS and KEEPERS.
RODS, Fly General, Salmon and Trolling
SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
SILK for binding and mounting.
SPOON BAITS.
SWIVELS, assorted.

JUST LANDED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S
GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, MARCH 25TH,
GRAND GALA NIGHT,
THE GREAT NIGHT OF THE SEASON,
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
Tendered by Mr. John Wilson to those celebrated Artists,
AIREC & SHIELDS,
on which occasion a NEW PROGRAMME will be presented.

FREDERICO AIREC
will appear for the first time in Bombay, in a new and miraculous aerial performance, entitled
ANTIPODESPHOERA,
which eclipses all his previous efforts.

TALBOT SHIELDS
will execute the extraordinary feat of Turning a Double Somersault over a File of Soldiers With Fixed Bayonets.

In addition to the above powerful attractions, a *Great Double Programme of Novelties* will be given,
MAKING THIS THE NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
EVENING PERFORMANCE AT 9-15 SHARP.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON AT 3-30.

MR. JOHN WILSON returns his sincere thanks to his 300,000 PATRONS IN BOMBAY, and would state, as he has received nothing but kindness since his arrival in this city, he has determined to

GIVE AWAY Rs. 5,000

To the Visitors at these POSITIVELY HIS LAST FIVE EVENING AND TWO AFTERNOON PERFORMANCES IN THIS CITY.

The value of the Gift Checks have been set at 8 annas; therefore parties purchasing Three-rupee Tickets will receive six Gift Checks ; parties purchasing Two-rupee Tickets will receive four Gift Checks ; parties purchasing One-rupee Tickets will receive two Gift Checks ; and parties purchasing Eight anna Tickets will receive one Gift Check ; parties occupying private boxes will receive each six Gift Checks.

The Gifts will consist of the following amounts :—
Rs. 10, Rs. 25, Rs. 50, Rs. 100, and
A GRAND GIFT OF Rs. 500,
will be distributed at the
GRAND GIFT ENTERTAINMENTS,
COMMENCING
TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 26TH,
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON
AND EVENING, MARCH 27TH,
THURSDAY, MARCH 28TH,
FRIDAY, MARCH 29TH,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON & EVENING,

which will be most positively the last nights of the season. Tickets of all denominations for sale at SOUNDY & Co.'s and the CIRCUS BOX Office from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Agents wanted in all parts of the City to sell tickets on per centage. Apply to

H. W. CORBYN,
General Agent, Circus.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Boxes to seat 8	Rs. 30
Do. do. do. 4	15
Dress Circle	3
Stalls	2
Parquette	1
Pit	As. 8

Children half price to all parts of the Tent.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the GOODS, CHATTELS, RIGHTS and CREDITS of TRIMBUCK CHINTOBA, late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased.

JUNARDHUN TRIMBUCK and HURRYCHUND TRIMBUCK, two of the sons of the deceased ..Applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Application for LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION limited to the sum of Rs. 1,013-3-6 and interest accrued due thereon deposited in the Government Savings Bank and standing in the name of TRIMBUCK CHINTOBA, late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased, has been made to the High Court of Bombay by the above named applicants. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof.—Dated this 22nd day of March 1878.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, AND OWEN,
Applicants' Attornies.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When disolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons ; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MELLIN'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE only genuine substitute for MOTHER'S MILK, and recommended by the highest medical authorities as the best of all foods for Infants and Invalids. Testimony has been received from all parts of India of its extraordinary value in Infant Nurture as well as in Adult cases of apparently hopeless inanition, requiring as it does absolutely no digestive effort for its assimilation.

The new machinery employed for its production enables the manufacturer to present it in a form which for convenience in use and for keeping properties, surpasses any food hitherto manufactured.

Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

AGENTS :
D. S KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FOR SALE, BAROUCHE in good condition. Apply to Dr. ARNOTT, Fort George.

MATHERAN.—CAPRERA TO BE LET. Apply to W. B. FELLOWS, Municipal Office, Bombay.

WANTED, a PARTNER with CAPITAL in a very lucrative business, either SLEEPING or ACTIVE. Address J. B., care of *Bombay Gazette.*

BANDORA MUNICIPALITY.—WANTED an EXPERIENCED INSPECTOR, knowing English and Modi. Salary Rs. 25.

TO LET, in the Fort, a Cool and Commodious Residence. Drawing and Dining Rooms Papered, 2 or 3 Bed Rooms. Rent Rs. 80. Apply to R. KOLAJEE & Co.

FOR SALE.—One D. B. Breech-Loading P. F. RIFLE by Calisher and Terry. One ditto ditto GUN by Adkin, Bedford. Apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Dean Lane.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

ICE CREAMS. J. PEARSE having secured a continuous supply of Ice, is executing orders as usual for Ice Puddings, &c., &c.

LANOWLEE HOTEL LOTTERY.

TICKETS RUPEES (2) EACH.

THE DRAWING of the above Lottery will be held on the 29th April 1878.

Agents are requested to submit their accounts and the amount realized by sale of tickets, together with the counterfoils on or before the 15th April next to the Undersigned, and only those numbers of which payment has been received will be included in the Drawing.

Winning numbers will be published for general information besides being notified through the several agents.

The Drawing will take place before a Committee consisting of the following members :—

MR. W. A SMITH.
,, W. WATSON.
,, SHREEDHUR WITHUL DATAY.
,, P. DORABJEE.
,, D. HORMUSJEE
,, GOPAL ROW VISHWANATH.

Tickets are being sold fast, and are available with the undersigned and several agents.

Applications for Tickets after the 15th April 1878 to the day of the Drawing should be made to the Undersigned.

Telegrams will be attended to.

A. MERWANJEE,
Proprietor, Lanowlee Hotel.

Lanowlee, March 1, 1878.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.
FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE,
HARNESS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES
CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND
BOMBAY.

TEMPLE BAR.

TEMPLE BAR DINNER—Soup, Fish, two Entrées, two Hot Joints, two Cold Joints, Curries, Pudding, Salad and Coffee .... Rs. 2
TEMPLE BAR SUPPERS—Soup, two dishes, at choice, Cheese and Salad Re. 1
TEMPLE BAR TIFFIN .... Re. 1
TEMPLE BAR BREAKFAST .. .. .. Re. 1
IMPORTANT NOTICE—Chops, Steaks, Vegetables, Salad and Cheese at any time to order until 9 P.M. ...... Re. 1
BOARDERS—Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner, per month. Rs. 60
BOARDERS—For Breakfast only do. ,, 20
BOARDERS—For Tiffin only do. ,, 25
BOARDERS—For Dinner only do. ,, 30

PRIVATE COMPARTMENTS FOR FAMILIES AND PARTIES.

TERMS CASH.

BILLIARDS.

Attention is called to the splendid English Billiard Tables which have recently been fitted up in Temple Bar at great expense. French Billiards can be had also.

BILLIARDS.

PROFESSOR CARME is OPEN to give BILLIARD LESSONS, at TEMPLE BAR, on reasonable Terms.

The Professor will give, at TEMPLE BAR, two evening Exhibitions of Billiards each week—on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

ENTRANCE FREE.
TEMPLE BAR.

CARLSBADER SPRUDELSALZ.
THE NATURAL SALT
Obtained by Evaporation and Crystallization of the
THERMAL SPRUDEL WATERS OF CARLSBAD.

		Cash.	Credit
Per 4 ounce bottle		Rs. 2 8	Rs. 2 12

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.

		Cash.	Credit
CARLSBAD	quarts per dozen	Rs. 12 0	Rs. [illegible]
FRIEDRICHSHALLER	pints ,,	6 8	7 8
DITTO	quarts ,,	10 8	12 0
HUNYADI JANOS	,, ,,	13 8	15 0
PULLNA	pints ,,	9 0	10 0
VICHY	,, ,,	8 0	9 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ARECA
TOOTH PASTE.

Of surpassing aroma and unequalled in cleansing and preserving properties.

Per pot, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.
Prize Medal 1873.

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on Receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE [illegible]
BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s
SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND
PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Billiousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, countracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. [illegible]

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE,

DEVOE'S best KEROSENE OIL, extra strong packages, on hand ; also orders registered for forward delivery.

American Street Kerosene Lanterns ; Air Pistols.
Cotton Drills ; Step Ladders.
Soap in 10 lbs. boxes, suitable for sizing yarns, &c.
A few American Nickel-plated 30 hours cricket clocks.
American Tobacco, 3s to a lb., suitable for Raghunath [illegible] Messes, &c.
Dr. Townsend's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla.
Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.

Apply to

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 6, Parsee Bazar Street.

MESSRS. ALDRIDGE, SALMON AND COMPANY

HAVE received fresh Consignments of the undermentioned first class WINES, &c.

From PAGE AND SANDEMAN,	
Amontillado Sherry	Rs. 35 per doz.
Cusénier's Fine Brandy	,, 24 ,,
From A. COLLIN (Châlons)	
Carte Blanche Champagne	,, 30
From G. PRELLER and Co. (Bordeaux)	
St Julien Claret quarts	,, 9 ,,
Lormont Claret ,,	,, 12 ,,
Chateau Belair ,,	,, 16 ,,
Haut Barsac ,,	,,
Chablis ,,	,, 16 ,,
From De LAAGE FILS & Co.	
Cognac—L. Béchade	,, 18 ,,

Pints of all these Wines can be had at Rs. 2 per case of two dozen extra.

THACKER AND COMPANY,

	Rs.	a.
Lays of Ind. *Illustrated edn.*	6	0
Veterinary Notes for Horse Owners	5	0
Firminger's Manual of Gardening for India	10	0
Thuillier's Manual of Surveying for India	18	0
Seonee, or Camp Life on the Satpura Range	12	8
*** *A Capital book on Shikar.*		
Burnaby's Asia Minor, 2 vols	20	0
Indian Metereologist's Vade Mecum, 2 vols	12	0
Palmer's Persian-English Dictionary	6	12
Paucker's Manual of Russian Conversation	1	0
Spen's Indian Ready Reckoner	1	8
Field Exercises for Infantry, 1877, each 10 annas, *per doz.*	6	0

THACKER AND COMPANY.
ESPLANADE HOTEL.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, 23RD MARCH 1878.

THE critical state of politics in Europe continues to exercise a restrictive effect on general business, and this, combined with the Holi holidays, has rendered the past week dull in the extreme. Cotton remains a slow dragging market, with prices here on an average about ⅛d. per lb. about Liverpool and the up-country markets about as much above Bombay. This condition of affairs is apparent more or less every season, but this year it appears to have become chronic owing to the deficiency of the crop, and there seems little hope of an improvement throughout the remainder of the season. Of the new crops of Wheat and Seeds, small arrivals are now beginning, but not only are the quantities too small as yet to admit of export operations of any importance, but the quality shows the effects of the irregular rainfall of last monsoon, and it is very evident that in these articles as well as in Cotton the season's trade is not likely to prove at all satisfactory in character.

The financial statement of the Government of India, published on Tuesday last has scarcely created the usual amount of interest. Apart from the changes in taxation, which are fully discussed elsewhere, the chief matters of concern to commercial people are in connection with the amount of the Secretary of State's drawings for the coming year, and the loans, if any, likely to be brought out. On the latter point the only information afforded to the public is that 2½ millions will probably be borrowed during the year, but how or when this sum will be raised, and whether in England or India nothing is yet decided. As regard's Council drawings, they are put down at 17 millions sterling for the year or equivalent to about 20 crores of rupees, the Government assuming an average of 1s. 8d. 4 per rupee. As compared with the rate assumed last year, 1s. 9½d., this estimate is reasonable, although as the market looks at present it is quite possible it may not be realised on the average. To provide the full amount, drafts to the extent of 40 lacs per week will have to be placed, and although during the export season the demand for remittance to this side may be sufficient to absorb this figure, without depressing the rupee much below its present level, it is very doubtful whether buyers will be found during the monsoon months unless at a very reduced rate. In view of this the general impression here appears to be that the present rate of drawings, 50 lacs per week, will be maintained during the busy season, and a proportionate reduction made during the slack time; and there can be no doubt that the adoption of this plan would tend to maintain a much steadier level of exchange throughout the year. The future of trade at the moment, however, presents so many uncertainties that it is of little use discussing the probabilities. Politics may at any moment entirely alter the aspect of affairs, while the position of Silver itself is sufficiently unsettled to render any opinion as to the future of very doubtful value.

At the weekly biddings for Council Drafts which took place in London on Wednesday, the sum of £500,000 was offered and allotted as follows:—£382,000 to Calcutta at an average of 1s. 8·66d., and £118,000 to Bombay at an average of 1s. 8·65d., tenders on both places at 1s. 8⅝d., receiving 12 per cent. of the amounts applied for. The average is slightly under what was generally anticipated here before the holidays; but taking into consideration the nature of the Financial Statement, we think the result is by no means unfavourable. Bar Silver then stood at 54⅝d. per oz., but Saturday's quotation from London comes 54⅛d. to ½d., equivalent to about 1s. 8⅞d. per rupee.

MONEY.—The last published Bank of Bombay return showed a reduction of 56 lacs in the Cash Balance, the result mainly of withdrawls from the Government Account, and at the weekly board meeting, held on this occasion on Thursday, the day after the holidays, rates of interest and discount were advanced one per cent. all round, making the quotation for demand loans 9 and for fixed loans 8 per cent. Since then it is generally understood that the Government Balances have been reduced by further withdrawals, and should the statement to be issued to-day show any marked decline in the strength of the bank, it is quite possible that we may see a further upward movement in rates of discount on Wednesday. Meanwhile, however, the outside market shows no symptoms of increased pressure. On the contrary, trade is dull, and the supply of Capital more than equal to the demand, so that the Bank movement do not materially affect business.

EXCHANGE.—The Banks were closed for the Holi holidays on Tuesday and Wednesday, so that transactions for this mail have been limited to three days. Business opened on Thursday morning with a very quiet appearance on the basis of 1s. 8 11-16d. for demand Bank and 1s. 9d. for 3 months' sight Credit bills, and with the exception of a slightly firmer feeling and a recovery of 1-16d. in Bank Bills no change has since taken place. Closing rates are accordingly:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 8¾d; 6 months' sight 1s. 9 1-16 to ⅛d.; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 9d.; 6 months' 1s. 9 3-16d.; Documents, 3 months' sight 1s. 9 1-16d.; 6 months' 1s. 9¼d. per rupee.

The business done for the Mail has been comparitively moderate, as not only is the demand for Bank Bills very limited, but the amount of Private Paper offering is small for the time of year. Nor is there any disposition shown by merchants to anticipate their future wants by selling for forward delivery, the tendency of opinion at present being apparently more in favour of lower than higher exchange.

On Calcutta there has not been much done this week. We still quote demand drafts at 3-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at 1¼ to 1½ per cent. discount, nominal.

On China the quotation for 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills remains at Rs. 48 per 100 dollars.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—Just at the close a slightly steadier feeling has been apparent, but otherwise the week has been characterised by considerable pressure to sell, and rates have declined ⅝ to 1 per cent., except in Fives-and-a-half. That denomination continues very scarce, and in demand for remittance to London, and after having declined to Rs. 102¼, has recovered again to Rs. 103. Fours have been very depressed, and at one time could not be quoted better than Rs. 93¼, but they close at Rs. 93⅛ to ⅜. Fours-and-a-half are Rs. 93¾.

SHARES.—The market has only been open for two days this week and very little business has been done, but values have, nevertheless, fluctuated considerably, and, as a general rule, in favour of buyers. *Bank* shares are quiet. In Agra we notice an improvement of Re. 1, but Bank of Bombay have declined Rs. 2½ and National Rs. 2 per share. In *Land* Companies the movements have been confined to a decline of Rs. 10 in Colaba and Rs. 5 in Port Cannings, while Frere are Re. 1 per share higher and Mazagon unchanged. Nothing further has yet been settled with regard to the purchase of the foreshore properties by Government. *Press* Companies, as a rule, are quiet and out of favour. Albert Co., of Kurrachee, are Rs. 10 and French Press Rs. 5 per share higher, but there is a decline of Rs. 25 in Bellary and Volkarts United, Rs. 30 in East India, Rs. 10 in Apollo, and Rs. 5 in Berar. *Spinning and Weaving* Companies continue out of favour, and, with few exceptions, prices are again lower, the demand for local manufactures shows no sign of improvement, and the mills have evidently three or four months of depression still to face. Our list of quotations shows a decline of Rs. 50 in Alexandra, Rs. 35 in Dhurrumsey, Rs. 25 in Alliance and Fleming, Rs. 30 in Morarjee Goculdass, Rs. 20 in Neriad, Rs. 10 in Colaba, Great Eastern, Khandeish, Madras United, and Oriental, and Rs. 5 in Jewraz Baloo, Manockjee Petit, and Nursey.

PIECE GOODS.—There has been next to nothing doing this week owing to the Holi holidays, the clearances from first hands being only estimated at 150 packages and from the Bazaar at 600 packages of all kinds. Prices are nominally unaltered, but in the absence of business it is difficult to quote exactly. In the general position of the market there is no actual change to notice, nor can we see any good reason to expect an improvement this season. Great distress continues to prevail up-country amongst the agricultural population, a state of matters which cannot alter for the better this side of the rains, and to all appearance the only hope for the import market is the chance of a bountiful harvest.

In Grey Shirtings the transactions this week have been very small. For 4½ and 5½ lb. 39 inch there is a moderate enquiry, these weights being scarce, but 7 lb. and 8½ lb. are in large supply and difficult of sales. In 44 inch only a small business has been done, and the same may be said of wider goods. Printers are not heavy in stock, but the demand is equally limited, and prices are barely supported. T. Cloths may be called quiet but steady, and in Jacconets, Mulls, and Dhoties we can only notice extreme quietness. Madapollams meet but a very slow enquiry, except 5¼ lb. buff ends which are scarce and wanted. Longcloths, Domestics, and Drills are almost unsaleable at the moment, and the abolition of the import duty on the lower grades has had no apparent affect so far, although ultimately it may lead to a larger business at a lower level of prices. Of Bleached Goods the sale latterly have been restricted to small parcels of Jacconets and Mulls at about former rates. Dyed and Printed Cloths remain depressed and very difficult of sale, and in Turkey Reds, with the exception of ⅞ Cambrics and 40 inch Mulls of which small clearances are reported, there has been no business. Local Goods continue most difficult to move, and, as a general rule, the mills are still accumulating stocks.

TWIST.—Neither in English nor local Yarns has there been more than a retail business doing of late and prices remain unchanged, but to a great extent nominal.

METALS.—*Copper*—Few sales are reported, and both on the spot and to arrive prices have receded As. 4 to As. 8 per cwt. *Yellow Metal* is also dull at a decline of As. 4 per cwt. *Iron* remains extremely quiet at previous prices, stocks being in excess of the demand.

COALS.—There has been a better enquiry apparent within the past few days owing to the more warlike tenor of the political telegrams, and to arrive a few cargoes have changed hands at an improvement of As. 4 per ton, Davison's West Hartley at Rs. 18 and Cardiff at Rs. 18½ per ton alongside.

COTTON.—What with very quiet advices from Liverpool and the Holi holidays here, we have had very low markets since the departure of last mail, purchases for export having been mostly confined to small lots of ready Cotton. Prices in one or two instances are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower, but, as a general rule, there is no quotable change, and sellers maintain a very firm front, owing to the daily increasing certainty of the shortness of the crop.

Omrawuttee is still coming in very freely, and is unquestionably a very full yield, but this is the only description of which the same can be said. *Broach* is practically at an end, supplies now being [illegible] to small parcels of good fair and under, which [illegible] *Dhollera* [illegible] arrivals of any importance have [illegible] and every day makes it more [illegible] will be very small. [illegible] April-May shipment [illegible] 5 7-16 [illegible] heard of a single [illegible] and we have great [illegible] the available throughout the [illegible] seen here having been below F. G. Fair and more inferior for staple. *Compta and Dharwar* we still hear well spoken of, but they will be [illegible] to arrive, so that after Omrawuttee description begin to be worked out we shall have very short supplies available, and if the six months exports reach the same quantity as the corresponding period of 1877 it will be as much as we can count on with safety.

The purchases for export this week in Bombay alone, are estimated at about 10,000 bales, consisting of 1,200 bales old Dhollera and 250 bales Old Compta for local consumption, 750 bales New Ginned Broach, 250 bales New Hingunghaut, 5,000 bales New Omrawuttee ready, and 2,500 bales for delivery in a month.

The *Receipts* from up-country for the week are 38,986 bales against 37,274 bales last week and 52,974 bales for the corresponding week last year. The total since 1st September last now stands at 481,336 bales against 477,154 bales last year.

The *Clearances for Sea* since the departure of last mail have been 20,636 bales, making a total of 233,733 since 1st January.

The following are to-day's quotations for Cotton with equivalents in Sterling Cost and Freight to Liverpool via Canal without commission:—

New, Full-pressed—			⅌ Candy	⅌ lb. C. & F.
Broach Ginned	Good	Ready Nominal	Rs. 207	= 5⅝d.
Do.	F. G. F.	„	„ 202	= 5½d.
Hingunghaut	Good	„	„ 202	= 5½d.
Do.	do.	April	„ 201	= 5½d.
Do.	F. G. F.	„	„ 197	= 5 5/16d.
Akote	Good	Ready	„ 190	= 5 1/16d.
Do.	do.	April	„ 188	= 5d.
Omrawuttee	do.	Ready	„ 190	= 5 1/16d.
Do.	do.	April Delivery	„ 188	= 5d.
Do.	F. G. F.	„	„ 181	= 4¾d.
Do.	G. F.	„	„ 176	= 4½d.
Do.	F. F.	„	„ 165	= 4¼d.
Do.	Fair	„	„ 158	= 4 5/16d.
Ginned Dharwar	F.G.F.	May	„ 192	= 5 3/16d.
Dhollera	G. F.	April	„ 183	= 4 15/16d.
Do.	F. G. F.	„	„ 188	= 5d.
Do.	Good	„ Nominal	„ 192	= 5⅛d.

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 22nd instant, compares with the two previous years as follows:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Total supply of all kinds.	2,660,000	2,940,760	2,866,460
„ Surats...	280,000	322,600	403,290
For the U. K. only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool.........	730,000	1,070,190	777,100
Do. London.........	9,000	26,070	61,580
American Afloat.........	220,000	214,000	331,000
E. Indian „	80,000	128,000	111,000
	1,039,000	1,438,260	1,280,680
Price of Mid. Orleans ...	6⅛d.	6 7-16d.	6 13-16d.
„ Fair Dhollera ...	4 15-16d.	5 1 8d.	4 5-8d
Difference.....	1 5-16d.	1 5-16d.	2 3-16d.

The American crop figures to date compare with the two preceding seasons as follows:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Weeks' Receipts	78,000	33,000	64,000
„ Exports to U. K......	58,000	43,000	53,000
„ „ to Continent...	52,000	21,000	36,000
Total Rcts since 1st Sept	3,801,000	3,682,000	3,696,000
„ Exports to U. K. „	1,476,000	1,599,000	1,489,300
„ „ to Continent „	999,000	768,000	994,900
„ Stock at the Ports...	670,000	753,000	662,000

SEEDS.—*Linseed.*—Stronger advices from Home have induced an advance in prices of As. 3 to As. 4 per cwt., the quotation to-day both for ready and forward being Rs. 6-6 per cwt. Only small parcels of new Seed are yet arriving, but in the course of a few weeks liberal supplies ought to be available. *Rapeseed* is only in limited request, and prices have declined As. 2 per cwt., although stocks are small and very poor in quality. Of *Gingelly Seed* there is very little in the market, and prices are nominally unchanged at Rs. 44 to Rs. 45 for White and Rs. 42 to Rs. 43 for Mixed, per candy.

WHEAT of the new crop has not yet begun to arrive in any quantity, and such as is coming in is of very poor quality. Prices, however, are very firmly held owing to the local demand. Best Soft White we quote:—Rs. 38 to Rs. 40, Mixed, Rs. 35 to Rs. 37; Red, Rs. 33 to Rs. 34 per candy.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 19th March compared with that for 12th March:—

LIABILITIES.	12th March. Rs.	A.	P.	19th March. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	18,79,487	0	0	18,79,487	0	0
Treasury Balance	2,12,23,366	14	3	2,40,55,132	15	5
Other Deposits	2,18,64,358	13	2	2,17,10,464	3	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.........	4,31,758	2	0	10,06,055	2	7
Sundries	8,69,106	1	10	8,36,284	2	2
Rs.	6,62,68,076	15	3	6,94,87,423	7	2
ASSETS.	RS.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities.........	1,05,52,150	1	11	1,05,70,000	7	11
Loans on Govt. Securities.	38 89 882	15	8	38,76,982	15	8
Credits on ditto	66,72,774	14	8	83,11,6·8	10	8
Bills Discounted.........	2,38,64,245	14	0	2,36 53,208	6	0
Balances with other Banks	3,81,414	11	2	5,26,295	12	11
Dead Stock	9,90,957	14	0	9,93,998	0	10
Stamps	10,787	13	1	10,831	15	11
Sundries.........	2,57,484	0	0	2 60,683	7	0
Cash at Head Office	72,35,683	5	8	70,55,278	14	11
Do. at Branches	1,24,12,695	5	1	1,42,28,534	11	4
	6,62,68,076	15	3	6 94,87,423	7	2

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP ZULICA, 1,092 tons, Captain F. Riddell, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Calcutta 5th February, with a general cargo.

THE S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 1,443 tons, Captain T. Collins, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE S. S. GLAMORGAN, 1,511 tons, Captain Wilson, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant, from Liverpool 21st February, via Port Said, with Mr. Avent and Mr. Norman as passengers, and general cargo.

THE S.S. RECILIA, 1,169 tons, Captain G. M. Wilson, arrived in harbour on the 23rd inst. from Newcastle 16th Feb., via Malta and Port Said, with a cargo of 100 bags potatoes, and 2,008 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. PUTTIALLA, 494 tons, Captain R. Macaulay, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Asst. Apoth. Rozario, Mr. Baker, Mr. R. Muggee, Mr. Cursetjee Hormusjee, Mr. Lawless, and 14 deck passengers.

THE HALL LINE S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, 1,358 tons, Captain James Shaw, arrived in harbour on the 23rd February via Malta and Port Said, with the following passengers:—Miss B. R. MacCalie, Miss M. E. Benham, Captain and Mrs. Fishe, Col. LeMesurier, R. E., Major Liston, Mr. Cracroft, and Mr. McAbordin.

THE TRENTHAM HALL brought the following cargo:—1,960 packages piece goods, 32 bales twist, 9,723 bundles iron hoops, 272 tons coals, 4,501 bars iron, 47 cases iron sheets, 121 iron plates, 1,750 bundles iron, 100 boxes soap, 26 packages earthenware, 25 cases tin-plates, 3,498 plates spelter, 10 casks rosin, 150 kegs lead ore, 32 kegs nails, 10 cases glass, 51 casks porter and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
23	Glamorgan (s).........	Buck	Liverpool, Feb 21.
	Recilia (s).........	Wilson	Liverpool, Feb 16.
	Trentham Hall (s)...	Shaw	Liverpool, Feb 23.
	Zuleika	Riddell	Calcutta, Feb 5.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
23	City of Baltimore(s)	Collins	Liverpool.
	Puttialla (s).........	Macaulay	Coast and Calcutta.
	Benefactress	Shields	Moulmein.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last:—

Steamer Ethiopia, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Winthorpe, to Revel.
Steamer Cervin, to London.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
19	Crusader (s).........	Edward	Madras, Mar 15.
	Astronomer	Day.........	Liverpool, Nov 19.
20	Ellora	Ballingall.........	London, Sept 1.
	Telford(s).........	Wilson	Madras, Mar 16.
	City of Mecca(s)...	Marr	Liverpool, Feb 8.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 19—Steamers Commilla, Arabia, Presnitz, Brazilion, Queen Margaret, Queen Victoria, and Duke of Buccleuch, and ship Oberon.

Mar. 20—Steamers Reliance and Ganos, ships Montgomeryshire and Idomene.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Lady Palmerston—Passed the Derelict Ship Glenericht off Liverpool on fire, went close alongside of her, kept a good mast-head look out, but could not see any of her unfortunate crew. Lat. 25-59 S, Long. 82-29 E.

By Eurybice.—Ship Star of Erin.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.		
21	Dorunda (s).........	London.
	Khersonese	Tuticorin.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.		
20	Asia (s).........	Rangoon.
	Mahratta(s).........	Negapatam.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Dorunda, from London, to-day:—From London to Madras—Capt Spry, Mr Kearns, Miss Maskell, Miss Pierson, Mr Bullivant, Mrs Land, Mr Mackenzie, Mr Young, and Mr Bayley. From Colombo to Madras—Mr S G D Skrine, and Mr J H Spring. From London to Calcutta—Mr Anderson, Mrs Doig and 2 children, nurse and ayah, Mr Matson, Mr Berry, Mr and Mrs Mathers.

Per P and O Co's s s Indus, at Bombay, on Monday:—From Hongkong to Bombay—Mr Weighell, and Mr Langdale. From Yakohama to Southampton—Mr Chipman. From Singapore to Southampton—Rev J Murphy, Mrs Worsby and 2 children, Mr J Campbell and Mrs Fleming. From Singapore to Bombay—Four natives. From Galle to Bombay—One native.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per P and O Co's s s Venetia, from Bombay, on Monday, with the following additional passengers:—For Southampton—Mr Loftus, Mr Alexander, Mr Bell, Mr Forster, Mrs J M Sleater, and Capt W B Aislabies. For Brindisi—Mr J J Barton. For Venice—Mr H Dalrymple Clark, and Mr Chapman.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 23.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Italia s—2 hogsheads portwine, Sorabjee Cowasjee Oomrigur.
Ganges s—1,086 bars and 880 bundles iron, Abdoolally Sumsoodin.

FROM LONDON.

Naples s—2 cases toys, Allana Abdool Rayman; 100 cases gin, Sorabjee Cowasjee Oomrigur.
Zambesi s—10 cases moselle and 53 cases champagne, Grindlay Groom and Co.
Avondale s—1 case glassware and 1 case hardware, Allana A Raymon.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Australia s—1 case hardware, Allana A Raymon.

FROM GLASGOW.

Tuscany s—4 casks white zinc paint, Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co; 35 cases tabacco, Vullejee Essoofjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—50 cases brandy, Cowasjee Mehta and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Savarnake s—24 bales cotton, Shamjee Narronjee and Co; 115 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.
Angus Orwards s—100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee M nuckjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 187½ cwts myrabolians, Esabhoy Nensey.
Arago s—6 [illegible] cwts myrabollams, F M Munjee; 40 bales wool, [illegible] Hurjeevan Vus onjee; 40 bale wool, [illegible] pound Kildass; 1 5 bales cotton, Luckmedas Khimji; 25 bales cotton, Molsey Corsey; 50 bales wool, Gocurdas. Ganesdass.
Olimpia s—10 cwts wheat, Kessowjee Toolsidass; 250 cwts myrabolim, Allimahamed Hussum; 220½ cwts myrabollams, Finlay, Scott and Co; 325 cwts myrabollams, Finlay, Scott and Remington and Co; 69 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 69 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 900 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 40 bales cotton, Munsookram Candass.

FOR LONDON.

Indus s—47 pieces E teeth, Dattobuoy Dossa; 1 bundle E teeth, Rewagur Coovergur; 16½ cwts linseed, Ewart, Latham and Co; 23 bales skins, P M S Seerasoodin and Co; 21 bales skins, Adum Mohedin and Co; 22 bales skins, S W T N Meera and Co; 21 bales skins, Mahamedally and Co; 51 bales hides, Hassum Comer; 48 boxes silver coins, (Rs 97,200,) Gunput Madhowrao.

FOR HAVRE.

Whittier—499½ cwts pepper, Vinay and Co; 250 cwts coffee Geo Lockhart and Co.
Neuva Providian—84 cwts B horns, Jules, Siegfried and Co.
Michael Chevalier—500 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Melita s—50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR REVEL.

Winthorp—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Liddesdale s—707 cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Liddesdale s—459 teelseed, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Assiria s—500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR NAPLES

Assiria s—400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Olympia s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Ganges s—100 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co.
Ettore s—100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 300 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 200 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co; 15 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 150 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Ettore s—300 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 10 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 250 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Ettore s—4 pots rosa oil and 1 pot sandalwood oil, C Misree.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 25.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

173-73—Prescot and Winter—Boolakhedas Lalchund and another vs Hurjeewan Mohundas and others—Macfarlane and G—Part heard.
228-73—Prescot and Winter—Boolakeedass Lalchund and another vs Hurjeewan Mohundas and others—Macfarlane and G.—Part heard.
659-77—Prescot and W—Luxmibai vs Dadabhoy Ranjee—Janardhun and G—For further hearing.
164-76—Hearn, C and L—William Lowd n vs Khatao owjee and others—T and Sayani.
613-77—Tyabjee and S—Veerchund Khimchund vs John Campbell and another—Lynch and T.
608-77—Tyabjee and S—Khima Dolla and others vs Thucker Liladhur K—Lynch and T.
480-77—Rimington, H and L—Luckmidass Hunsraj vs Dewcorebai and another—Shapurjee and T.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

For Investigation under Sec 408 of Act X of 1877.

In person—Chumabai vs Gowlee Ebrahim Chotoo and another.

LONG CAUSES.

701-77—Pestonjee K—Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Setna vs Ludha Nuthoo—Tyabjee and S—Part heard.
733-77—In person—Wasantrao Balmukund vs Wassudeo Abba jee and another—Balkrishna and B.
393-77—Muljee and B—Nanjee Dewjee vs Nathoo Soonderjee and others—Rimington H and L and Shapoorjee and T
651-77—Janardhun and G—Heeradass Jumnadass vs Shewparsad Hurnath and another—Tyabjee and S.
505-77—Macfarlane and G—Cassedass Munsookram vs Veyshunker Govershunker. Balkrishna and B.
477-76—Lynch and T The L B and M Bank vs Dayabhoy Dayaram.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

NEW LONG CAUSES.

637-77—In person—Crushna Arjoon B vs Kessowrao Bulwantrao.
9-78—In person—Hafizanbeebee vs Rhudizanbebee and others—In person.
11-78—Craigie, L and O—Richard Latham and others vs John Rutler Inch.

OLD LONG CAUSES.

744-77—Ardaseer and H. Ruttonjee Rustomjee Desai and other vs Edulje Nusserwanjee Setna—Lynch and T.
654-77—Mr Turner—Abdool G Abdulla vs Joosub Hajee G and another. Khunderao M.
266-76—Bhaishunker N. Luckmidass Khimjee and another vs The New Mazagon Land Co—Fletcher and S.
681-77—Tyabjee and S—Hookumchund Joitadass vs Vullubhram Hemchund and another—Shapurjee and T—Settled.
5-78—Tyabjee and S—The M G S and Weaving Co vs Moroba Balajee and others.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 22.

Keyes, Col, Staff Corps, on furlough, from Rawal Pindee.
Gillies, Major, R A, on duty, from Mean Meer.

MARCH 23.

Bairnsfather, Lieut, 14th Lancers, on sick furlough, from Peshawar.
Chambers, Major, 24th Bombay N I, on medical certificate, from Mehidpor.
Williams, Col, 8th Bengal Infantry, on furlough, from Agra.
Griffith, Major, 17th Bombay N I, on duty, from Nusseerabad.
Stace, Capt, Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.
Fishe, Capt, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Hill, Lieut, 12th Lancers, on leave, from Secundrabad.
LeMesurier, Lieut. Col, R E, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 23.

Pogson, Lieut, 2 15th Regt, to rejoin, to Deesa.
Jenkins, Col, 1st Bengal Cavalry, on leave, to England.
Chads, Col, 6th Regt, on leave, to England.
Worthy, Capt, Staff Corps, on leave, to Khandalla.
Molloy, Capt, Staff Corps, on duty, to Abbotabad.
Chase, Sub Lieut, 2-15th Regt, on leave, to Poona.
Stace, Capt, Staff Corps, on duty, to Kattywar.

MARCH 24.

Gilbert-Cooper, Col, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 23rd March 1878.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—1st Regiment Light Cavalry—Sub-Lieut G F N Tinley, 83rd Foot, a probationer for the Staff Corps, to officiate as Squadron Officer, on probation.

8th Regiment N I—Lieut A L D Fordyce, Wing Officer, 11th Regt N I, to be Wing Officer and Quarter Master.

23rd Regiment N I—Sub-Lieut R I Scallon, 72nd Foot, a probationer for the Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer.

Station Staff—Lieut Makellor, R H A, to be Station Staff Officer, Kirkee, vice Capt Nicolas proceeding on leave.

4th N I (Rifles)—Capt S Carter, having completed a tour of five years as Adjutant, in the rank of Captain, to retain the Adjutancy as a temporary measure until a qualified Subaltern is available.

Mount Abu Sanitarium—Surgn Maj A Moffitt, Army Medl Dept, to the Medical charge.

Army Schoolmistress M Bryant is transferred from the 2nd Battn 7th Foot to the 83rd Foot, and Army Schoolmistress Warnock from the 83rd to the 2nd Battn 7th Foot.

Surgn Major D O'Donovan, Army Medl Dept, is transferred to general duty, Presidency Circle.

The undermentioned is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard test:—

Private W C Walker, 83rd Foot and Private G French, 1st Battalion 8th Foot.

The undermentioned medical officers are appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in H M's Indian Troop-ship Jumna on the 28th inst:—

Surgeon Majors—B Tydd, F Holton, M B, and E Wilkes.

Surgeons—L A Irving and W Finlay.

With reference to G O C No 169 of 1877, Lieut A Keene, R A, is confirmed as doing duty officer No 2 Mountain Battery.

Lieut Col J Hanwell, 9th Brigade R A, Colaba, is directed to proceed to Kirkee for duty with the Royal Artillery, at that station.

Under clause VII para. 160 Transport Regulations, Part II.—Deputy Surgn Genl D R Mackinnon, M B, will on being relieved of his duties, proceed to Bombay by rail at the public expense under clause I para 160 Transport Regulations part II, for embarkation to England in H M's Indian Troop-ship Jumna leaving on the 28th inst.

Under instructions from the Director General of Military Education, Mrs Jane Tracey, wife of Private Tracey, 66th Foot, is appointed 3rd Class Schoolmistress and posted to the 2-17th Foot.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Lieut C C Howard, No 18 Battery 8th Brigade (late 4-6) has been transferred to the Depot Battery 10th Brigade Royal Artillery.

Col G A Renny, V C, R H A, is transferred to Ahmednuggur for duty at that station.

Sub-Lieut J S Ashby, 12th Foot, attached to the 21st N I, on probation, is transferred to the 10th Regt N L I.

Lieut-Col H K Bushe, Bombay Infantry, is placed on general duty, Poona.

Major G C Sartorius, S C, is placed on general duty, Baroda.

The following orders are confirmed:—

14th Regt N I—Regimental order, dated 9th March 1878, directing Major Cahill, Wing Commander, in the absence of any other qualified officer, to perform the duties of Qr-Mr in addition to his own.

2nd (Prince of Wales' own) Grenadiers—Regimental order, dated 1st Feb 1878, directing Sub-Lieut A E Leslie, Offg Wing officer to officiate as Qr-Mr in addition to his own duties vice Capt Ryves, Offg as Wing Commander.

Mhow Station Order—Dated 18th March 1878, directing Capt J T Watling, 23rd N L I, to act as Station Staff Officer at Mhow in addition to his own duties, during the absence on duty of the Asst Adjutant General, Mhow Division.

Poona Division Order—Dated 14th March 1878, notifying that Lieut E O F Hamilton, 1-2nd Foot, assumed the duties of Aide-de-Camp to Maj-Genl Primrose, C S I, Commanding Poona Division of the Army, on the 17th Dec 1877.

66th Foot—Regimental order, dated 17th March 1878, appointing Lieut H S Hassard, Interpreter to the Regt from the 14th idem.

83rd Foot—Regimental Order, dated 9th March 1878, appointing Capt (Brevet Major) O C Gore, in the absence of a qualified Subaltern, to act as Interpreter to the Regiment from the 8th Idem, vice Capt Wright proceeding to England.

Lieut A M Monteith, Offg Squadron Officer, 2nd Sind Horse was allowed leave to proceed to Bombay to study the Native Language, from the 25th Aug to the 19th Oct 1877.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Indian Medical Department—Surgn Maj J G Asher, M D to remain at Bombay from 19th Feb to 19th March 1878, on medical certificate in extension.

3rd Hussars—Lieut O E S Forbes in extension, from 10th July 1877 to 31st Jan 1878 inclusive, to remain in Bengal on medical certificate.

2nd Foot, 1st Battn—Maj E L Hercy to Cashmere, from date of departure, for 6 months, on private affairs.

7th Foot (2nd Battn—Lt N Pochin (Instructor of musketry) to Cashmere from date of departure for 6 months, on private affairs.

R A—Major F W Ward, F Batty 2nd (late 4th) Bgde from 15th April 1878 to 15th July 1878, to the Neilgherries, on private affairs.

Capt G Firebrace, N Batty 1st Bde (late F 19) from 3rd Jan 1878 to 31st March 1878 in England on medical certificate.

1st Grs N I—Sub Lt D Cole, attached on probation, to Bombay, from date of departure, for 6 months to study the Native language.

66th Foot—Major (Bt Lieut Col) S G C Hogg, (Comdt Deolali Depot) to Cashmere from date of departure, for 6 months on private affairs.

Capt T Harris, (Adjt Deolali Depot) to Cashmere, from date of departure, for 6 months, on private affairs.

5th Fusiliers (1st Battn)—Paymaster Major F B Forster, to remain at Bombay, from 24th to 31st March 1878 on medical certificate in extension.

OVERLAND SUMMARY
OF
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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CALENDAR FOR MARCH, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter .... 25th, 9h. 40·9m. P.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M. H. M.	Sun sets. P.M. H. M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Mar.					
Mon. 25	......	6 2	6 10	3 0 m 4 41 a	9 40 m 10 37 a
Tues. 26	......	6 1	6 11	4 7 m 6 9 a	10 50 m ......
Wed. 27	English Mail Expected.	6 0	6 11	5 41 m 7 30 a	0 16 m 0 15 a
Th. 28	......	5 59	6 11	7 35 m 8 43 a	1 54 m 1 48 a
Fr. 29	......	5 58	6 12	8 54 m 9 30 a	3 6 m 2 58 a
Sat. 30	......	5 53	6 12	9 46 m 10 4 a	3 49 m 3 47 a
Sun. 31	4th Sunday in Lent.	5 57	6 12	10 24 m 10 33 a	4 19 m 4 25 a

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BECKE—March 22nd, at Marine Lines, Bombay, the wife of Captain John Becke, Marine Battalion, of a son.

DEATH.

LYNN—March 20th, at Baroda, Jessie Sophia Delia, the beloved wife of Capt. William Adolphus Lynn, Commanding H. H. the Gaekwar's 3rd Regt. N. I., and second daughter of the late H. G. Wilcox, Esq., of the Bombay Municipality, aged 31 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRADFORD—March 9th, at Delhi, the wife of Mr G A Bradford, of a son.

BOYD—March 14th, at Mangalore, the wife of J E Boyd, Esq, Acting Superintendent of Police, of a son.

PRITCHARD—March 18th, at "Still Brook," Coonoor, the wife of retired Veterinary-Surgeon Pritchard, of a son.

PEARCE—March 19th, at Howrah, Bengal, the wife of Richard Pearce, of a son.

WARDE-JONES—March 17th, at Calcutta, the wife of E W Warde-Jones, of Bankipore, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BURKITT—4th March, on board the ss Australia, between Bombay and Aden, Robert Henry Dwyer, youngest child of W R Burkitt, C S, aged seven and a half months.

CARNEGY—March 17th, at Palaveram, Marguerite, youngest daughter of Lieut-Colonel and Mrs Carnegy, aged 11 months.

LUMSDAINE—March 17th, at Mhow, Central India, William Lionel Lumsdaine, son of the late Captain John Charles Lumsdaine, and grandson of the late General Sir William Richards, K C B, aged 48 years.

MOWLE—March 18th, on board the Eastern Channel Light Vessel, of small-pox, Richard Jeremiah Mowle, Bengal Pilot Service, aged 37 years, 1 month and 16 days.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1878.

THE negotiations between England and Russia have now reached a stage at which the object of either Power is not to maintain peace, but to throw upon its opponent the responsibility of declaring war. The struggle, so long foreseen to be inevitable, is now close at hand, and news of the rupture of friendly relations even of a formal sort between the two Powers may reach us in the course of to-day. The attitude of England is at last clearly defined. She insists that all the terms of the Russian treaty of peace with Turkey shall be submitted for discussion to a European Congress; and she is, consequently, bound, if Russia maintains her refusal to comply with this demand, to follow it up by attempting to expel the Russians from the Turkish territory they have seized in Europe and Asia. This course the English nation evidently means to adopt, for it has gone too far to retreat and would now be disappointed if the quarrel were settled without fighting. It seems scarcely doubtful that Russia intends fighting too. She has no doubt employed the time allowed her by the diplomatists since the fall of Plevna to transport immense quantities of war material and supplies into Roumelia; and now the worst months of the year for maintaining the communications between the army in the field and the Russian depots is over, and she probably feels she will never have so good a chance again of taking Constantinople. We are not inclined to believe the rumour that she is sending an ultimatum to England to withdraw the ironclads from the Sea of Marmora and the Dardanelles; but something clearly has happened to give the Russian Government fresh confidence and make it behave more insolently towards England. That something is, we should think, the vacillation of Austria. No doubt, the influence of Germany has been used to persuade Austria to remain neutral; and now instead of frankly declaring herself to be the ally of England, Austria, true to her traditions, negotiates and mediates and lets Russia see that in the beginning at all events of the war England will be her only active enemy. We believe it will be a good thing for England to show the world that she can fight and beat Russia by herself; and the pretension of the Imperial Government to take back part of Bessarabia and annex Armenia without the sanction of the rest of Europe, after having signed a Treaty in 1871 affirming the principle that no Power should act alone in the East, enables Lord Derby to frame a *casus belli* which should satisfy even his hesitating conscience.

THE statement in the Budget of the principles which will henceforth guide the commercial policy of the Government of India should give complete satisfaction to Manchester, as it shows that what has now been done by means of the removal of import duties on the coarser kinds of cotton yarn and goods is only an earnest of better things to come. Sir John Strachey proclaims himself an uncompromising advocate of free trade for India; and, besides contending that the cotton import duties are indefensible in point of principle, he remarks that the policy of free trade is "a "national policy which the Secretary of "State, with the deliberate approval of the "House of Commons, has required the Gov"ernment of India in this country to carry "out. In compliance with these instructions, the Government of India has, says the Finance Minister, "*determined to commence*" by exempting from the payment of import duties those goods which might enter into competition with Indian manufactures but for the protection which the latter enjoy. It might be supposed that the Government was not bound to do more than this, and that the duties might still be maintained on those classes of Manchester goods which are finer than the Indian mills can turn out, and which therefore encounter no competition. But the pledge given by Lord Salisbury to the Lancashire manufacturers is to be redeemed, and the order of the House of Commons to cancel the import duties on all classes of cotton goods to be obeyed, no matter what the cost may be to the revenues of India. The ingenious argument used to show that the duties are protective even as regards goods of a superior quality to those now manufactured in India is that consumers in this country who would buy piece goods if the 5 per cent. were taken off now use the coarser goods, sacrificing something in quality for the sake of saving a little money.

ALTHOUGH one cannot suspect the Viceroy and his colleagues in Council of having been influenced by personal feelings of resentment in their recent determination to destroy the freedom of the Native Press, it is a noticeable fact that in two speeches delivered during the last fortnight Lord Lytton has betrayed an extreme sensitiveness to criticism. At the farewell dinner he gave to Sir E. Bayley, he wittily complained of the unreasonable expectations of people who found fault with him for praising his colleagues too freely, as if the meaning of the maxim, *De mortuis nil nisi bonum* were that no good word should be said of any man living. This was neatly put, and, if Lord Lytton had been satisfied with it, he would have had the laugh on his side; but we must say that we think he forgot himself, and showed a soreness of feeling which, however justifiable it might be, he would have done well to conceal, when he cast in the teeth of his assailants the savage and undignified taunt that they were only stirred by motives of envy and malice at having their own merits overlooked. The Viceroy's irritation proves that he himself has begun to wince under the ridicule to which his stilted panegyrics on the great officials with whom he is associated in private and public life have exposed him and his Court. Anyone familiar with the actual state of the country must find it difficult to repress his disgust at the Viceroy's enumeration of the virtues of Councillors who are all described as heroes and statesmen, and who seem to be one and all characters as perfect as Tennyson's King Arthur and Mr. Theodore Martin's Prince Consort; but this feeling of disgust gives way to one of amusement when one finds the colleagues who are thus honoured replying that it is indeed a privilege *laudari a viro laudato*, and extolling Lord Lytton as the worthy successor of Wellesley and Dalhousie. It is impossible not to reflect that Lord Lytton himself has still his laurels to win, and that he and his Councillors, no doubt with the best intentions, have succeeded in bringing much discredit on English rule in India. It can be no secret to anyone that the Imperalized Government of India is unpopular with both Europeans and natives; and the causes of this unpopularity, which at the present critical moment is nothing less than a calamity for the Empire, are not far to seek. We need enumerate only the manufacture of laws which increase the costliness and the delays of litigation, and have provoked grave remonstrances even from the chief judicial authorities in the country; the introduction of a tax which is generally felt to be invidious and unjust; and the arbitrary decision of the Government to prevent the free expression of native opinion. How can anyone believe in the political sagacity, the disinterestedness, and the magnanimity of administrators, who are eager to detect treason in every idle word, and who take advantage of the absolute power they enjoy to pass a law, in the extremity of the nation's financial distress, securing to themselves a perpetual immunity from direct taxation? Contrast their conduct with that of the Queen at a similar crisis in the state of England, when Sir Robert Peel in 1842 brought forward his Income Tax Bill to enable the Government to meet a deficit caused by a succession of bad harvests and a widespread depression of trade. Mr. Martin tells us that the Queen authorized Sir Robert to state that it was her wish not to be exempted from the operation of the tax; "and the an"nouncement was not without its effect in "reconciling her subjects to an impost which "that generation had never known. 'In this "case,' said Lord John Russell in his speech "against the measure, 'it is indispensable that "'there should be no exemption, not even of "'the highest and most exalted in the realm, "'of a due sense of which the Sovereign has "'afforded a shining example, in voluntarily "'offering to share the burden with the meanest "'of her subjects.'" If this Royal and noble example is disregarded by the shoddy Imperialists of Calcutta, whose sympathies appear to be buttoned up in their own breeches pockets, how can they be surprised at the reception by the public of their high-flown praises of one another with a stare of incredulity?

The Viceroy seems also to have been thinking a good deal about himself and his troubles when he composed the speech delivered at the ceremony of unveiling the Canning statue. In point of style Lord Lytton's speeches are frequently so admirable that it is an intellectual treat to read them, and in this respect the Canning speech does no injustice to his reputation. Probably some exaggeration of the merits of Earl Canning was inevitable on such an occasion; but we doubt if Lord Lytton could find any justification for his assertion that it was the policy of the Viceroy which saved India to the English in 1857-58. It is, we know, the fashion to speak now as if Lord Canning was derided for his "clemency" only by the panic-stricken and infuriated European population of Calcutta; but, though our personal knowledge of India does not go back so far, we have talked frequently on this subject with civil and military officers who endured the trials of that dreadful time, and have almost invariably heard the opinion expressed that Lord Canning for several months persisted in underrating the gravity of the rebellion and in refusing to admit the necessity of putting it down with prompt and remorseless severity. What Lord Lytton unthinkingly calls "the clamour of the multitude," and "a storm of calumny" raised by "the noisest portion of his own countrymen," was really an echo in the Calcutta newspapers of the indignant remonstrances of men actually engaged in fighting with scanty numbers and resources but indomitable spirit against the rebel hosts; and it is simply a falsification of history to maintain that clemency, and not violent and even in many cases ferocious retaliation, brought the Sepoy War to an end. It was not the policy of Canning, but the sword of Neill, of Havelock, of Nicholson, and of Sir Hugh Rose, that reconquered the country for England. But the most remarkable feature of the speech is the evident anxiety of the Viceroy to establish a parallel between his own case and Lord Canning's, and to suggest that, though he may be misrepresented and vilified now, history will do him justice hereafter. He, like Lord Canning, means to go on "his "uncheered, solitary way, resolute and self "possessed"—"guided," he might have added, "by faith and matchless fortitude"—"not, indeed, "unheeding the clamour of the multitude, the "*vox populi* which is often *vox diaboli*, but un"swayed by its violence, uninfluenced by its "threats, unstung by its insults." In a charming little allegory he tells us the story of the adventurer who tried to climb to the summit of a lofty mountain to set free an imprisoned princess, and who was harassed on his way by "the angry voices of innumerable "unseen critics and advisers; voices of dissua"sion and reproach, voices of denunciation and "menace." It is only by stuffing his ears with cotton against "these swarming and "intimidating cries—these croakings and howl"ings"—that the traveller can disregard them and achieve success. This is a touching story of Viceregal martyrdom. It reminds one of "Excelsior," or of Byron's magnificent verses on the character of Napoleon:—

> He who ascends to mountain tops shall find
> The loftiest peaks most wrapt in clouds and snow;
> He who surpasses or subdues mankind
> Must look down on the hate of those below.

But the most fatal delusion which can creep into and occupy the mind of a man possessed of despotic power is that whoever gives him free and bold advice is a malignant knave, a disloyal subject, and an enemy to the State. This was the main cause, as Byron himself points out, of the overthrow of Napoleon the Great, who was probably as strong a man as any member of the Viceregal Council of India, or even as Lord Lytton himself. We think that speeches of the tone and temper of those which the Viceroy has recently delivered are deeply to be regretted; for they suggest the inference, on which sycophants will be too ready to act, that His Excellency prefers flattery to truth, and hates, with a bitterness which he cannot even be at the pains to conceal, criticism and critics. We are convinced that this construction of what he has said must misrepresent his real opinion, and that he does not seriously wish to take as the rule of his life Thackeray's amended version of a wise scriptural saying, "He that hath ears to hear, "let him stuff them with cotton." Why should he assume that the warning cries he hears are those not of good, but of evil, spirits? There exists no such thing as party-spirit in this country, and no Englishman has any interest in attacking the Viceroy unfairly or offering any advice that is not believed to be likely to prove of advantage to the State. This fact is very frankly recognized by the Viceroy and his Agents throughout the country in the speeches they address to the volunteers who have come forward to bear arms in defence of the State; and why should it be forgotten on other occasions? Lord Lytton's critics may be as deeply concerned as his Lordship himself is for the maintenance of the honour and greatness of Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and it cannot be a wise thing for him to reject their advice founded on many years' observation and reflection, as prompted by pure malevolence and deserving only of contempt. As Lord Lytton is fond of classical fables, we may be pardoned for reminding him that the most conspicuous example on record of the consequences of stuffing the ears with cotton is that of Phaeton, when he drove the coursers of the chariot of the Sun.

SOLAR HEAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have of late taken a very deep interest in the new patent of which Mr. Adams claims to be the inventor. We have all been made aware what a destructive and at the same time what a useful invention it is. We have been told by Mr. Adams that if he bore any one ill-will he had only to gain the top of Malabar Hill, spot out the house of his enemy, place his mirrors in position, and in a few minutes his revenge would be gratified by the burning of the house. He has also told us that from Matheran Hill the shipping in our harbour could be left to his mercy, for within a very short time he could set the whole on fire. So far for the destructive powers of his invention. For its usefulness, we are told that a locomotive can be made to move, that mills can be worked, and that a great quantity of fuel can be saved in cooking our food, by bringing into requisition solar heat.

As to the invention itself, no one can deny its success in some respects, and no one will deny that the solar heat system, as advocated by Mr. Adams, can work locomotives and mills. As far as experiments are concerned, his invention will be interesting, and perhaps instructive to look at; but I greatly fear that Mr. Adams will not gain the summit of his ambition.

He maintains that a locomotive can be put in motion with the aid of his mirrors. I therefore opine that, say, the locomotive be a railway engine, the mirrors will have to be placed somewhere about the engine. Well, once the engine moves and runs on for miles, say to Poona, how can one possibly be changing the position of the mirrors according to the position the engine takes on her long journey to Poona? Again, as to the working of the mills. It has, I imagine, quite escaped Mr. Adams that to work a mill by solar heat time, instead of coal, would be wasted. The present arrangements are that the labourers commence work at 6 and sometimes 5 a. m., but by adopting the patent they could not be expected to, or rather could not, work before 10 a.m. and would be obliged to strike work at 5 p. m.

Do you then think, Sir, that managers of mills would prefer the new system to the old? I think not.

As I said already, the solar heat system is very good as an invention only, but that it will ever be brought into operation I very much doubt—so much so in fact, that I make bold to say that such an invention will never, in our present 19th century, meet with any success.

SPECTATOR.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, MARCH 21.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor, accompanied by Dr. Waters, arrived here by yesterday's mail train and was received at the station by Mr. Borrodaile and the leading European and native gentlemen of the camp and city, all of whom were introduced to him, the civilians by Mr. Borrodaile, the military by Col. Brown. He proceeded at once to the Collector's bungalow. In the evening he drove out to visit Shah Alam, a beautiful and interesting mosque some miles from the city. Early this morning the firing of a salute informed us that our peripatetic and indefatigable Governor had started *en route* for Deesa and Mount Aboo. I believe he purposes paying us a longer visit on his way back to Bombay, when I hope he will have a little experience of what Ahmedabad heat is.

I hear that the commission which was appointed to enquire into the circumstances attendant on the death of Lieutenant Gibbs and the conduct of a certain officer who was living in close proximity to him at the time, has fully acquitted that officer of the charges brought against him. The general opinion is that the enquiry should never have been made, and that much pressure must have been brought to bear upon the Governor before he signed the order for it. There is no doubt that had Lieutenant Gibbs, instead of being the son of an influential Member of Council, been without relatives in the country no such commission would ever have been appointed. Of course all's well that ends well, and the character of the accused officer has been fully and honourably cleared, but who is to compensate him for the humiliation and annoyance which he must have undergone?

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO'S. S. S. INDUS, Captain S. D. Shallard, will sail to-day for Southampton via the Suez Canal with the English Mails and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr and Mrs E D Urquhart and child	Mrs Pearcy and four children
Lt Col and Mrs R H Inglis	Mrs J D Hall
Mr and Mrs A W Brind and two children	Mrs Taylor and three children
Mrs Stephens and child	Mr Hefferman
Mrs Maclaran and two children	Revd J Murphy
Col Mrs and Miss Pingle	Mr Eduljee Shapoorjee
Mrs Macgregor and two children	Mr R C MacIver
General and Mrs Keyes and five children	Mrs Worsley and two children
Mrs Fagan and three children	Mr and Mrs Ayers
Col and Mrs Pogson and two children	Mr F Dinnis
Mr H Blunt	Mr H Feaver
Major General and Mrs Hume and two children	Mr W Langdale
Mrs K Hill	Mr J Folliott Stokes
Mr J B Lynch	Mr J W Reeves
Miss Walton	Mr and Mrs Glover and two children
	Mr Scott
	Master Force
	Mr Smith
	Master Jardine.

FOR BRINDISI.

Lieut G A Webbe	A Gentleman
Mr G A Parker	Mrs Noverre
Mr and Mrs J Lewis	Major and Mrs Ricketts
The M harajah of Cooch Behar and two Friends	Mr W Payne
Mr H S John Kneller	Mrs Lucas
Surgeon Major Simpson	Brigadier General A C Silver
The Hon T C and Mrs Hope	Lieut J H Watson
The Revd A G Cane	Mr C Bailey
Mrs Hamilton & two children	Mr and Mrs W Lindsay
Mr and Mrs Rigley and infant	Mr E Lindsay
Mrs G F Hogg and child	Mr C E Chapman
Mrs Moyle and child	Mr W H Hamilton
Mr E J Borton	Mrs C S de N. Lucas.

FOR VENICE.

Mr W Gilbert	Mr Hill
Mrs General Hewett and four children	Mr C Tennant
Capt and Mrs. H. Morland and infant	Mr and Mrs Danks
Mr Lewis Cosserat	Mr and Miss Ramsay
Lieut H J Blagrave	Mr G Fox
Mr Nisbett	Col A Y Short
	Col G A Williams.

THE VICEROY AND THE E. I. R. VOLUNTEERS.

DURING the halt at Jamalpur, His Excellency the Viceroy inspected the Volunteers of the E. I. Railway Corps. After the inspection, His Excellency addressed them as follows:—

Colonel Campbell, Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Members of the East India Railway Volunteer Corps,—I have come a little out of the beaten track from Calcutta to Simla, in order to meet you here to-day. But I hope it is no secret to any of you that I take a deep interest in the success of the volunteer movement in India. I have heard a great deal of the excellence of your corps; and what I have now seen of its general appearance fully bears out its high reputation, and confirms my faith in the general movement which is here so worthily represented. I can now fully understand the lively interest taken by the late Lord Mayo in this regiment, and the high estimate he formed of it.

Officers and Members,—I shall not presume to pass any professional opinion on your corps. I leave that task to the worthy Colonel who has so kindly met me here this morning, and who will doubtless put you all very thoroughly through your facings.

I may say, however, that although I am a civilian, I have passed the greater part of my life in those continental countries where every free citizen is a trained soldier; and what I have seen of that system has impressed me with a very strong sense of the benefit conferred by military training, not only upon the national spirit, but also upon individual character. Therefore, although my appreciation of the interests of this great empire, which we are all, I hope, proud to belong to, and of the duty incumbent on us all to uphold its character and maintain its power, is an appreciation derived from an experience exclusively acquired in the civil, and chiefly in the foreign, service of the Crown, still, the conclusions I draw from that experience, induce me to attach the highest importance to military service and training, and lead me to regard with special respect every free-born subject of our beloved Sovereign, who spontaneously endeavours to fit himself to bear arms in the defence of any part of Her dominions. This, Colonel Campbell, must be my excuse for venturing, in your presence, to make a few comments on the general appearance of your men, and to express to you the pride and gratification with which I have witnessed their march past, and their performance of the bayonet exercise, this morning.

Officers and Members,—You are greatly to be congratulated on the strength of your number; for I notice that your list contains no less than 920 names, and I am informed that these numbers are increasing every month. At this rate, if it continues, you will soon become one of the strongest Volunteer Corps in the world.

Numbers, however, are only one of the co-efficients of force. For the strength of armed numbers, good and steady drill is essential; and this, of course, requires frequent practice. Therefore, it is, I think, much to be regretted that your corps is so unavoidably separated, and can so seldom assemble in large numbers for battalion drill. This, no doubt, is a circumstance which cannot be helped; but, from what I have seen this morning, I regret it all the more, because the general appearance and condition of your corps have convinced me that, with fair opportunities, it might soon rival any regiment in Her Majesty's service. The right stuff is here, the right spirit is here,—it is only the opportunity that is wanting. On the other hand, however, the difficulties under which this corps is kept together only render more remarkable its efficiency and success.

I am myself a hardworked, and unavoidably hardworking, man; and therefore, I trust you will believe me when I say that I can keenly sympathise with those hardworked and hardworking officials of all classes, who, on the numerous well-ordered lines of railway communication throughout India, are labouring day and night so assiduously, and so successfully, for the comfort and convenience of the whole community. Now, it is from these men that your ranks are chiefly recruited. They are men whose livelihood is laboriously earned by long hours of anxious, fatiguing work. That such men, after the toil and burden of their daily task, should spontaneously and cheerfully turn out upon parade, to go through all the tedious and monotonous exercises of a soldier's drill, is a fact immensely honourable to themselves, and immensely honourable to their country.

Your devotion, however, to the public interest has already borne good fruit. When, in 1871, both life and property were in danger, a considerable number of this corps turned out at a moment's notice for their protection. The danger passed away, but the service rendered by the prompt action of this corps received, as it deserved, the thanks of the Local Government.

Gentlemen,—I will detain you no longer. I congratulate you, Colonel Campbell, and you, Major Carter; for I believe you have both been with this corps ever since its enrolment in 1869; and I congratulate you, Officers and Members of the Corps, on the admirable appearance of your Regiment to-day. It only remains for me to congratulate myself on the pleasure I have had in meeting you, and to wish you all, as I do most heartily, good-luck and God-speed.

BOMBAY.

THE following is the programme of music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 9th Regiment, N. I., at the Esplanade Band Stand this evening:—

March.........	Krausse.........	Auber
Overture.........	Tancredi.........	Rossini
Selection.........	La Fille de Madame Angot...	Lecocq
Valse	Hebe.........	G Crowe
Quadrille.........	Auf Der Moldow.........	Knoblech
Galop.........	Der Sturmvogel.........	Faust

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us that the Hindoo community have been distressed by the death of a well-known lady, Parvetibai, the eldest daughter of our well-known Hindoo Shettia, Mr. Vurjeevandas Madhowdas. She died early yesterday morning at the early age of 23.

THEFTS BY A GOLDSMITH.—Ramchunder Balaji, a goldsmith, was on Saturday last convicted by the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, on two separate charges of theft of cash, ornaments, and sundry other articles belonging to Govind Babajee and Basker Abbajee. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of eight months' hard labour in the Common Jail.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—A Mahomedan dyer, named Kodabux Imambux, was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. W. Webb, at the Fort Police Court, on two separate charges of criminal breach of trust in respect of a carpet valued at Rs. 250, the property of Mirza Ali Neckee, and a quantity of gold lace and an embroidered *saree*, the property of Dyal Jairaj. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

DROWNED IN THE HARBOUR.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Friday last at Tank Bunder, on view of the body of John Harris, a seaman of the steamship J. O. Stevenson. Deceased on the afternoon of the 20th instant, while standing on a stage over the starboard side of the ship scraping off the iron-rust, became faint and fell over-board. Every effort was made by the captain and crew to rescue him, but unsuccessfully, as he appears to have sunk immediately. The following verdict was recorded:—"That the death of John Harris was caused by his having been accidentally drowned in the sea."

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Henry Way, Joseph Bigby W. Wicks and W. Conner, seamen of the steam-ship St. Osyth, were on Saturday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, of combining together to disobey the lawful commands of the officers of that ship, and also of refusal of duty and insubordination at Jeddah on the 25th December 1877. Henry Way was sentenced to eight weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction, W. Conner to six weeks, and the other two to five weeks' hard labour each in the same jail.—John Shepherd, a seaman of the British ship Frankfort Hall, was also on Saturday convicted by Mr. W. Webb, at the Fort Police Court, of refusing to do duty on board that ship, and was sentenced to two weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction.

THE RAJA OF RUTLAM returned to Bombay on Saturday morning from Dhurungdra, whither he had proceeded in search of a wife, and in which undertaking he was successful. His Highness about two months ago came to Bombay from his native country, and after a short stay here, proceeded to Kattywar to celebrate his marriage. On his return journey he took up a special train from Wudwan, consisting of fifteen carriages, to convey the whole of his immense retinue to Bombay. The saloon in which his new wife travelled was very carefully closed by a piece of Turkey red cloth, and on landing she was removed into a palanquin under a veil. The Raja was met on the Grant Road Station by Mr. Monteath, Under Secretary to Government, Political Department, and the Assistant Oriental Translator and Mr. Jamsetjee Nowrojee, the Raja's agent. His Highness has taken up a temporary house on Malabar Hill. He returns to Rutlam on Thursday He goes to visit the Vehar Lake this afternoon.

ATTEMPTED SALE OF THE BOMBAY SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.—The whole of the property, including the land and buildings, of the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company's mills, which have been the subject of recent litigation in the High Court between the mortgagees and the widow of the late Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davur, was put up to sale by public auction by Messrs. Crawford and Co., under instructions from the mortgagees, on Saturday afternoon last. The sale commenced at the mill premises, Tardeo, at 5 p. m., when there were in attendance Mr. Prescot on behalf of the mortgagees, Mr. Fletcher on behalf of Dyal Ruttonsey, one of the Guarantors, Mr. Payne on behalf of Kittibai, the widow of Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davur; and about twenty-five other persons. The crier exercised his discretion by commencing with a bid of eight lakhs of rupees, which had to be lowered to six, five, and four lakhs respectively. No higher bid was made upon the last named figure until 6 p.m. Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee, Solicitor, offered to buy the property at four lakhs and to make a deposit of 25 per cent. upon the spot. The offer, however, was not accepted by the mortgagee, and the mill was withdrawn.

RAIN AT SHOLAPORE AND BEYOND IT.—When the Madras Mail train got within thirty miles of Sholapore on its way there from Raichore on Thursday night last, it came into heavy rain, which continued falling all the way to Sholapore. There was a tremendous dust-storm and lightning.

MURDER.—We hear of a murder having been committed last week at Kotree in a most atrocious manner. A poor unfortunate female was found in her hut by the Police with her throat cut, nearly severing the head from the body. Two Eurasian lads are suspected of the crime, one of whom, whose hat and boots were found in the hut of the woman, we believe, has been apprehended. But as all the particulars of this dreadful affair have not yet reached us in a reliable form, we refrain from mentioning names.—*Sind News.*

MR. FAIRCLOUGH.

ON Thursday afternoon there was a gathering of all the Europeans and the principal natives of Baroda in the handsome school recently erected there by His Highness the Gaekwar. Mr. Fairclough had been engaged by Sir Madava Rao, the Prime Minister of His Highness, to give a series of Shakespearian readings. These were delivered with all the accustomed power of the great tragedian, and received with the usual enthusiasm accorded to him. At the end of the performance, Mr. Melvill, one of the guardians of the Gaekwar, and the Governor General's Agent at Baroda, complimented Mr. Fairclough on behalf of His Highness, and thanked him for his visit to Baroda, after which there was an adjournment to the hall, where refreshments were served, and where Mr. Fairclough received the congratulations of the chief residents. A carriage and servants were placed at his disposal during his visit, and he was shown the sights of Baroda by Mr. Elliot, the tutor and governor of the Gaekwar, and entertained at the bungalow of Dr. Cody.

A THIRD ACCIDENT TO DR. DOOLITTLE.

WE are sorry to say that Dr. Doolittle, whose jaw was broken by a horse about four or five weeks ago, and whose horses bolted with him a week ago and caused him to be pitched out of his carriage, has had another accident. On Friday night he was visiting a patient at Girgaum, when the horses were startled by somebody cracking a whip behind them. They bolted along by Scott's stables, and the brougham was caught by a corner of the wall and smashed up. Dr. Doolittle was terribly shaken. Such an accumulation of bad luck has not fallen to the lot of any citizen for many a day past.

FATAL ACCIDENTS AT THE NICOL PRESS COMPANY'S MILLS.

YESTERDAY morning a Coroner's inquest was held on the Girgaum road, on view of the body of Pestonjee Muncherjee, a Parsee fitter, and Ballajee Lahoo, a Hindoo labourer, employed in the Nicol Press Company's Mills. It appears from the evidence that the deceased were working in a salt water tank to join an additional pipe to the main suction pipe connected with the tank. There was another labourer assisting them in the work. Three of them, being poisoned by the foul atmosphere, fainted and dropped into the water of the tank. One Hindoo labourer was rescued in time, but the Parsee fitter and his assistant died before they could be rescued. Upon the evidence adduced before the Coroner, the jury were unanimously of opinion that "the death of the deceased were caused by suffocation in consequence of the directors of the Nicol Press and manufacturing company failing to supply ventilation to the sea-water well."

HIGH COURT.

IMPORTANT DECISION ON INSURANCE LAW.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

HAJEE ISMAIL HAJEE SEEDICK v. SHAMJI POONJANI.

MARINE INSURANCE.

IN this case a point of importance to insurers of goods was decided last week in the court of appeal. The appeal was from a decree of Mr. Justice Atkinson. The plaintiff sued the defendant upon a policy of insurance which the defendant had underwritten for the sum of Rs. 1,900. The insured goods consisted of 600 bags of rice which the plaintiff shipped from Calcutta to Jeddah in the ship Hydree. The Hydree was wrecked on a rock off the port of Jeddah. Part of the cargo was landed and saved; the remainder was sold under water on the wreck. The total sum realised for the plaintiff was Rs. 300, and he sued the defendant for Rs. 1,600, the balance due on the policy.

It appeared that the policy was in the usual English printed form, but contained two clauses in writing, One in English "warranted free of particular average unless sunk or stranded," and one in Guzerati, viz. "insurance upon the goods to be without damage, Loss arising from damage is to be on the head of the owner."

The defendant contended that this last clause meant that the underwriters were only liable for total loss, and that as these goods had realised a sum of money there was no total loss, and Mr. Justice Atkinson decreed in their favour.

Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, for the appellant.

Mr. Tyabjee and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayanee for the respondent.

At the conclusion of the arguments their Lordships gave judgment for the appellant and reversed the previous decree. They held that the above clause did not exempt the underwriters from liability for partial loss, and that its effect was the same as that of the English clause, "free of particular average unless sunk or stranded."

"BERKELEY, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen. I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking "Norton's Camomile Pills." I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS."—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

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INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THREATENING ASPECT OF AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

The relations between England and Russia are now in a critical condition.

It is reported that Russia has demanded that the British Ironclad Squadron shall leave the Sea of Marmora and the Straits of Dardanelles.

The Russian Press are greatly irritated against England and accuse her of wishing to humiliate Russia.

The French Press in discussing the situation support England.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, MARCH. 23.

England has proposed to Russia that the diplomatic communication of the Treaty of Peace to the Powers shall be treated as equivalent to its presentation at the Congress. Russia, however, refuses to comply, believing that by the diplomatic communication of the Treaty she has fulfilled her International obligations.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* states that England has notified to Russia her discontent at this reply.

Prince Bismarck and Count Andrassy are mediating with Russia.

Russia insists on excluding from the Congress the Bessarabian question and the question of the cession of Armenia.

WAR PREPARATIONS BY ENGLAND.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

The increase in the armaments of Great Britain is going on continuously.

THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

BERLIN, MARCH 23.

An essential modification in the German Government is imminent. Count Othon de Stolberg Wernigerode, German Ambassador at Vienna, partially replaces Prince Bismarck whilst the creation of an Imperial Minister for Finance and one for Railways is pending.

THE ATTITUDE OF AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, MARCH 24.

The attitude of Austria towards Russia remains doubtful.

GERMAN INTERESTS.

BERLIN, MARCH 24.

It is semi-officially stated here that the interests of Germany are not affected by the Treaty of Peace concluded at San Stefano.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORTSMOUTH, MARCH 22.

The Troopship Euphrates arrived to-day from Bombay.

LISBON, MARCH 22.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Arcot, outward bound for Bombay, left to-day.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	46,000	Bales.
Do. Amount forwarded	11,000	do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats	4,000	do.
Do. Amount forwarded	1,000	do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton	86,000	do.
Do. do do. Surats	nil.	
Do. Stock of Cotton	730,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	24,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London	9,000	do.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	4 15-16

The Manchester Market has been dull.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-9
8½ lbs. do.	6-10½
40s. Mule Twist	0-10
3 per cent. Consols for Account	95⅝
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	110½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	82½
4½ per cent. do.	82½
5½ per cent. do.	89½
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-8½
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£79,500,000
" Notes in Circulation	£95,000,000

Arrival—Nor.

Departure—Trinacria.

The official mortality returns for the month of of January for the districts of Oudh and the North-West Provinces show how the sudden cold weather told with terrible effect upon the weak-bodied peasantry. Taking the division of Rohilkhund, it seems that there were 38,522 deaths, whereas in January 1877 there were only 6,245. The mortality thus increased more than six-fold in this division, while in Sittapur the figures were:—1878, 2,520 and 1877 only 853; and in Hardui 2,946 as against 704. In the Lucknow division 14,743 deaths were registered, only 3,765 having been entered in the similar period last year. The Cawnpore, Gorakhpore, Basti, and other districts show a similar excess. Taking the whole of the North-West and Oudh, the total deaths are given by the Sanitary Commissioner as 173,161, as compared with 50,427 in January last year. There had been nearly as great an increase in December.

Last year there were twenty-eight courts-martial in the European and eight in the native army in India. Of the first, two were on European officers (of whom one was acquitted) and three on medical subordinates; in the native army, six of the courts-martial were on officers. In the European army two of the charges were for murder, and the men expiated their crimes by death; one was for disobedience of orders; and the remaining twenty-five were for the prevailing crimes of insubordination and personal violence. In the native army, the charges were various; one case of drunkenness and neglect of duty; two of making false and malicious accusations; one of unofficer-like conduct; one of murder; one of desertion when on sentry; and one of falsehood and lending money to subordinates. In seventeen cases, where the accused were charged with crimes of various degrees of heinousness, the same sentence was pronounced, five years' penal servitude.

At the meeting of the Viceregal Council on Wednesday, Mr. Stokes moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the recovery in British India of wages due to, and expenses incurred in, respect of certain seamen and apprentices be taken into consideration. The primary object of the Bill was to facilitate the recovery of wages due to, and expenses incurred in respect of, native seamen and seamen belonging to ships connected with British India. Section 5 had been added at the suggestion of certain members of the mercantile community in Bombay, to compel persons recovering bales of goods, ships' stores, and other property, which may have fallen overboard or otherwise got adrift in a port, to deliver up such property to the Conservator, and to regulate the right to salvage, about which it was said disputes sometimes occurred. The Hon'ble Mr. Hope said he would only remark that owing to what were doubtless sufficient legal reasons, it had not been found possible to carry out the whole of the suggestions made by the Bombay mercantile community, which he had had the honour to convey to the Executive Government. The amendment which had been made related only to salvage in ports. Still no provision for wreck found outside a port and brought into it and there recognised by the owner had been made. He trusted, however, that a suitable opportunity might occur for supplying such further amendments, and thus completely carrying out the recommendations of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. The motion was put and carried. The Hon'ble Mr. Stokes moved that the Bill as amended be passed. The motion was put and carried.

The Chief of Sanglee has been informed by the Government that in order to liquidate the debt of nine lakhs incurred by his State on account of famine expenditure, he will have to retrench his personal expenses. The reply sent back by the Chief is to the effect that the salaries of the officers appointed by the Government to manage his affairs might very well be reduced, commencing with that of Major West, who has been in charge as chief political officer since 1874. The sum total of these reductions should, it is proposed, be applied to the gradual discharge of the above debt.

There seems now to be every prospect of there being a serious split in the Calcutta Brahmo-Somaj. Last Sunday Baboo Protapchandra Mozumdar, who was going to preach for Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen, was informed by a deputation of Brahmos that as he had countenanced the marriage of Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen's daughter his preaching to them would be objectionable. He went on and preached, however, whereupon a large number of worshippers got up and left the church. A meeting of the Somaj have been called to protest against Baboo Sen's proceedings, and to elect a new minister in his place, and another has been called to ask Baboo Sen to resign his place as Secretary "as he has lost the confidence and respect of the Somaj." The only sign of opposition hitherto shown by Baboo Sen is an announcement that he will move that a Committee be appointed to adopt measures for the better management of the affairs of Brahmo Somaj of India. The Opposition party have started a new paper in antagonism to Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen's organ, the *Indian Mirror*. The first number is very much "down upon" the Baboo.

The people of Surat have shown their dislike for the Licence Tax by lashing themselves into a fury and taking the law into their own hands. Some serious "demonstrations" have already taken place in the city both against the municipal and the police authorities. Municipal servants went a few days ago, with printed forms, to make enquiries among the townspeople with a view to the classification of those liable to pay the Licence Tax; but instead of answers they got only blows and were pursued and hooted away by densely packed crowds. Some of the Municipal servants got so roughly treated that they had to seek the assistance of the police before they ventured out again; but even the police, though they presented a bold front, were driven before the fury of the mobs who assailed them. The consequence has been a general commotion in the city. The police and Municipal authorities, with guards of armed men and sentries, went about among the people and tried to dissuade them from lawlessness; but the answer of the people was, "We have no means of paying the Licence Tax; and if you take any one of us into custody, the whole population is ready to go to prison and get *batta* there at the expense of the authorities." A correspondent states that many persons have fastened padlocks to the doors of their house and have taken to the fields and to the jungles to avoid the service of the printed returns upon them. It was rumoured that the Collector, before adopting harsh measures, intended to solicit the instructions of Government. The local officers were to meet at the Municipal Hall yesterday (Sunday) to consider what arrangements should be made in present circumstances.

Owing to the scanty harvest produced at Goa, fears are being entertained that there will be a scarcity of grain. With the view, therefore, of taking precautionary measures against famine, a circular has been addressed by the Government to the *administradores* (collectors) to ascertain in their respective divisions, the actual quantity of cereals produced during the late harvest, the stock in hand, and a probable estimate of the quantity of food-grain annually consumed by the inhabitants.

The several churches at Goa have their funds which are exclusively applied for religious purposes. The Government, however, has created great surprise by publishing an order by which all the churches are required to contribute annually from these funds a certain amount to maintain an experimental School of Agriculture.

The Debra Ghazi Khan Horse Fair was held on the 14th, 15th, and 16th of March, at Dera Ghazi Khan for the first time. The attendance was larger than on any previous occasion. Eleven hundred and twelve animals were shown: of these, seven hundred and forty-four were mares, and three hundred and sixty-eight horses. The prizes offered were of the value of Rs. 2,000, whilst last year their value was Rs. 2,500. It was also remarked that there is no indigenous breed of horses in India that can compare with the Belooch. The Belooch horses, as a rule, are somewhat small, and would be too light to be used as remounts for British cavalry; but for native irregular cavalry they are unequalled. They are very hardy, enduring, and tractable. The Beloochees bring up their horses almost like members of their own families, and the consequence is that they are easily handled and are accustomed to stand without heel ropes, so that one or two men can look after many horses at a time. The Beloochees, as is well known, invariably dismount to fight, and for this reason they always ride mares, which can be left in the charge of one or two of a party.

With reference to the meeting of the Calcutta Kyast community, at which it was resolved that Mr. M. C. Mullick should not be received back into caste unless he washed out his sin of going to England by performing those disgusting ceremonies which pious Hindoos connect, with expiation, Mr. Mullick has written to the newspapers that he knows nothing of the meeting, and would not obey its mandates even if they were such as has been said were passed.

Magistrates in Calcutta are fallible as they are elsewhere. We observe that a correspondent of one of the newspapers charges Mr. Ameer Ali with deliberately refusing to grant a summons against a Mahomedan who had trespassed into his compound and used foul language to him and his family, consisting chiefly of grown up daughters. The reason given for the refusal was, that as the trespasser was drunk, the complainant ought to have given him in custody, although the complainant says he would have done so if there had been a policeman in sight.

The officers connected with the Kurrachee Municipality have hitherto shown the most marvellous obstinacy in declining to pursue the objectionable practice of levying transit duties under the name of octroi. We observe that Mr. Melvill, the Acting Commissioner in Sind, has taken up the subject. Here is his letter.

> In reference to memo. No. 1474 dated 15th November 1877, in which provisional sanction was accorded to the Budget of the Kurrachee Municipality for 1878—and in order to carry out the orders of the Government of Bombay, the Commissioner in Sind is pleased, under the authority if the rules framed under Section 6 Act XXVI. of 1850, to revoke the sanction accorded, and in lieu thereof to sanction the Municipal Budget, subject to two provisos, viz., that refunds be granted on all goods which are exported from the town of Kurrachee within two years of the date of their paying octroi, and that no octroi be levied on articles imported into Kurrachee by sea which have already paid the Imperial Customs duty on importation into British India, saving piece goods and articles of metal, on which duties not exceeding one and a half per cent *ad valorem* may be levied. These provisos to have immediate effect, and the sanction now accorded to be subject to alteration when the revised schedule of taxation has been finally determined.
>
> F. D. MELVILL,
> Acting Commissioner in Sind.

There is a report that the Raja of Bijni has been offered a direct appointment in the Civil Service.

The Madras Mortgage and Loan Bank has been wound up voluntarily under Section 145 of Act X. of 1866.

A private of Her Majesty's 39th Regiment, named William Stone, while on sentry at the Gwalior magazine between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock on the night of the 14th, shot himself.

Preparations are being made for the marriage of the Maharaja of Mysore, which is to take place at the end of May. Gold and silver howdahs are being made for the occasion. The Raja is only a boy.

Lately His Highness the Maharaja Scindia has taken to training a party of "Field Signallers." They may be distinctly seen signalling on the hill on the western side of the Gwalior almost every day.

On Wednesday the High Court of Calcutta (Jackson and Cunningham, J.J.) made an order directing the magistrate of Nadiya to send up the whole of the records in the Lokenathpur case to the High Court for disposal.

The inhabitants of Madras have determined to present a testimonial to Mr. W. Digby, the editor of the *Madras Times*, in recognition of his arduous duties as Secretary of the Famine Relief Fund. The Governor the Duke of Buckingham has headed the subscription list with Rs. 250, and already upwards of Rs. 1,500 have been subscribed. Mr. Digby had an immense amount of work to do—and did it.

The Maharana of Oodeypore is said to be working vigorously at reforms in his territories, which are disliked by about half the nobles. About two hundred of his sepoys, Mahomedans, mutinied a little while ago. The mutiny was put down by the threatened use of guns placed in a position to command the valley in which the mutineers had encamped, a few miles outside the capital. His Highness has greatly improved the roads in his territories.

The contractor's engine of the Rajpootana State Railway now runs about 20 miles beyond Ajmere towards Beaur, that is, within a dozen miles of the latter place. Earthwork is finished to within a mile of Beaur, and there is no reason why the public should not be booked from April to a bridge within easy reach of the station and close to the public road, till the bridge work is done. Carts would convey the merchandize along a country track for about two hundred yards to the main road for Pallee and its Tod ghur branch.

The Senior Magistrate of Calcutta having proposed arrangements for the constitution of independent Benches, the Lieut.-Governor has approved of the following scheme, that the independent bench should sit once a week in the court at present assigned to the Honorary Magistrates, and that the Honorary Magistrates should sit only five days in the week. Also, that a roster of Magistrates should be prepared, and that one of the gentlemen named in the list above referred to should be present on each day fixed for the sitting of the independent Bench.

The present discussion on the proposed permanent railway bridge across the Hooghly, and a central railway station in Calcutta, has brought forth two further schemes, in addition to the proposals of Messrs. Duff, Bruce and Bradford Leslie,—one from an official, connected with the Government Railways, who proposes that the bridge should be built by Government near the spot indicated in Mr. Leslie's scheme; another, partly approving of Mr. Bruce's scheme, suggests that the large space at present occupied by the Custom House should be taken up for the central station.

A Lucknow correspondent, writing on the 18th, says:—"The poor people are still dying on the roadside and backslums of the city. The King's poor-house affords great relief, but the building cannot accommodate more than a limited number. The Lieutenant-Governor has been here nearly a month. It was premised that he would take steps to alleviate the sufferings of the starving, but our hopes have been disappointed. Wolves through hunger have come into the city. One was shot the other night by a gentleman in the Civil Lines quite close to the Chutter Munzil Palace, while we hear daily of wild animals taking away children, goats, and sheep."

The supplement to the *Punjab Gazette* of the 14th March contains, in a letter addressed by Mr. Lepel Griffin, the officiating Secretary to the Punjab Government, to Dr. Leitner, the President of the Anjuman-i-Punjab, some singularly bitter rebukes, Dr. Leitner being virtually accused of making false statements and being insubordinate as a Government servant. The cause of the quarrel is that Dr. Leitner wanted to establish an Anjuman-i-Punjab for the discussion of educational subjects, and the Punjab Government refused to give its consent on the ground that it would be unconstitutional to permit its own officers to criticise its educational policy.

The tea-gardens in Assam appear to have forced out a local industry which promised fairly well not long ago. It was always known that many of the streams in the province, particularly those flowing from the Himalayas, yielded gold in considerable quantities, and gold-washing operations were largely carried on. Lately, however, the Chief Commissioner issued a circular on the subject to district officers; and from the replies received, it is gathered that, although there is no reason to suppose that the rivers which yielded gold have lost their auriferous character, the gold-washers have, of late, entirely abandoned their trade for more lucrative employment on the tea gardens. The last license for gold-washing in Assam was taken out in 1874-75 in the district of Luckimpore. It fetched Rs. 7 only.

The complacent *Pioneer* does credit to its reputation by giving the following powerful reasons why the trading community of India ought not to grumble because they have been called upon to pay the exclusive cost of Famines:—"Indeed, as already urged in these columns, these arguments (of the complaining classes) contain little more than an offer on the part of the merchants to bear their taxation quietly if officials and professional men are taxed too! This is not a position that commands respectful applause. It is enough to reply—one thing at a time; later on Government will doubtless be charmed to accept a contribution from the professional classes, and to push, to any further lengths that may be legally possible, the policy of cutting its own servants' pay. But meanwhile if the only objection to the actual licence tax is, that it is not sufficiently sweeping, that is an inadequate reason for making it less so." Not a word need be added to this apology for the exempted classes, who ought to be proud of the intellectual ability of their champion.

The *Madras Mail* says:—Any day we may wake up to find that the liberty of the Anglo-Indian Press has become a thing of the past. "If it should ever happen," said Mr. Eden, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in the debate (in the Viceregal Legislative Council on the Vernacular Press see) "that the Anglo Indian Press should adopt a tone calculated to excite feelings of disaffection to the British rule. I shall be amongst the first to ask for its inclusion in a law of this sort." We do not doubt it, for Mr. Ashley Eden is a conceited and stupid person; but he will find his own eagerness to gag the English Press at least equalled by the zeal in a bad cause of his brother Councillors. The "tone" of the Anglo-Indian Press in the present week has been well calculated to excite feelings of disaffection not against British rule, but against such rulers as Mr. Eden and his Imperial colleagues. What a mercy it would be if we could but gag and handcuff these honorable busybodies, and so prevent their making any more laws. The "land wants rest" and we see no objection to the Councillors drawing the same pay for allowing the land rest as they do for disquieting it by Imperialism.

We (*Civil and Military Gazette*) have again the satisfaction of announcing a skilful and intrepid march and surprise of a troublesome village community at Shakote in the Ranizai country, on the morning of the 14th, by Captain Cavagnari, C.S.I., Deputy Commissioner of Peshawur, and a force under command of Major Campbell of the Guides. It may be remembered that in 1852 Sir. C. Campbell took a force of over three thousand men against Shakote, and destroyed the village, crops, &c., securing the submission of the tribe within the space of six months. But we may fairly draw a favourable comparison in the present instance, of the operation detailed in our correspondent's letter in another column, in which a comparatively small body of troops succeeded in placing the village in a state of immediate submission, and compelled it to an immediate settlement. Promptness is everything in affairs of this kind; and we congratulate Captain Cavagnari and Major Campbell upon a very dashing and successful affair, not the less so, that it was managed without a "butcher's bill."

The *Bombay Guardian* says:—Sedition is propagated by seditious speech. A Government would seem to be justified in doing what it can to hinder the spread of sedition. But when its efforts in this direction are likely to imperil the liberty which legitimately belongs to its subjects it would seem to be upon the wrong track. The Vernacular Press bill so hurriedly passed through the Supreme Council, has been published since our last, and we must confess that it looks to us like a very formidable weapon. Any Magistrate may call upon any newspaper publisher to enter into a bond not to print or publish in such newspaper any words, signs or visible representations, likely to excite disaffection to the Government established by law in British India or antipathy between any persons of different races, castes, religions, or sects in British India. When the Government thinks that a publisher has transgressed, it first gives him warning, and if the offence is repeated the entire press property may be seized. This seizure may be avoided by the publishers undertaking to submit every thing that is to appear in the paper for a year to the Magistrate for sanction before publication. It is just possible that all the Magistrates and all members of Government may be, and may continue to be endowed with such matchless wisdom that they will never allow the authority committed to them by the letter of the law to be exercised to the prejudice of the rights of the subject. For our own part we have not such infinite faith in princes and magistrates. The "Fuller Minute" would indicate that even H. E. the Viceroy has no such unbounded trust in magistrates. With the legislation already in existence the Rev. Mr. Long was put in prison for translating *Nil Durpun*. We have papers in Bombay that undertake to expose what they call the hypocrisy of religion and the one religion against all which their scurrilous attacks are levelled is the religion of Christ. In almost every number something might be found likely to excite antipathy between persons of different religions. Would it be desirable to have such papers muzzled? We are far from thinking so. With our contemporaries we cannot but regard this bill as an uncalled-for piece of legislation. And we object to this very stealthy and summary way of making laws. No man can say what may be law in India before the sun has set.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 22nd March 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·919
Temperature of the Air	85·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·2
Dew Point	69·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·609
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 3 p.m.)	90·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	75·9
General Direction of wind...N,NNW, N, NW, NNW,NE,ENE.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	340.

[illegible] G. Bellon[illegible] the late Senior [illegible] Indian [illegible] parliament, with a testimonial in appreciation of the services rendered by him to the Fund. The testimonial is in the form of a silver [illegible] General, Indian Medical Department [illegible] Presidency in grateful appreciation of the invaluable services rendered to the Madras Apothecaries' Fund, from the members, widows, and orphans of the institution."

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE FORESHORE QUESTION.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on Friday, there were present, the Hon'ble Walter Lang, Chairman, presiding. Mr. Gilbert [Messrs. Aldridge, Salmon & Co.]; Mr Dickson, [Edward, Bates and Co.]; Mr. Brandenburg, [Bell, Brandenburg and Co.]; Mr. T. Moore [Campbell, Mitchell and Co.]; Mr. Maitland [Ewart, Latham and Co.]; Mr Symonds, [Finlay, Muir and Co.]; Mr. W. Lang, [Finlay, Scott and Co.]; Mr. Forbes [Forbes and Co.]; Mr. Sorabjee Framjee, [Framjee, Sands and Co.]; Mr. J. K. Bythell, [Gaddum and Co.]; Mr. D. Graham, [W. and A. Graham and Co.]; Mr. Cheetham, [Greaves, Cotton and Co.]; Mr. Sedgwick, [Killick, Nixon and Co.]; Mr. H. Maxwell, and Mr. Hall, [W. Nicol and Co.]; Mr. Roberts, [Owen and Okell]; Mr. C. Poole, [Peel, Cassels and Co.]; Mr. M. Mowat [Ritchie, Steuart and Co.]; Mr. S. D. Sassoon, and Mr. S. Solomon, [D. Sassoon and Co.]; Mr. Spinner, [E. Spinner and Co.]; Mr. J. Y. Lang, [Stearns, Hobart and Co.]; Mr. Meilli, [Volkart Brothers]; Mr. Richardson, [Wallace and Co.]; Mr. Janni [the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.]; Mr. Jones [the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China]; Mr. W. A. Baker [the National Bank of India] Mr. C. Grondona [the Rubattino S. N. Co.]; Mr. Blaschek, [A. Blaschek and Co.]; Mr. J. Hector [the New Colaba Co., Limited]; Mr. Thornton [Sir Charles Forbes and Co.].

ORDINARY BUSINESS OF THE CHAMBER.

The following companies were elected members of the Chamber, viz., the G. I. P. R. Co., proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. Mowat; the B. B. and C. I. R. Co., also proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. Mowat; and Sir Chas. Forbes and Company proposed by Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, and seconded by the Chairman.

The Chairman said that before proceeding to the more special business for which the meeting had been called, it was the custom for the Chairman to make a statement regarding the subjects which had occupied the attention of the Committee since the last meeting of the Chamber. In October last year the Hon. Mr. Hope came round to Bombay from Calcutta to confer with the Customs authorities on the new Consolidated Customs Bill. He expressed a desire to confer also with the Chamber of Commerce, and a special committee was appointed, and the whole Bill was gone through section by section with him, and resolutions on the subject were forwarded through the proper channel to the Government of India. The Bill had now become law, and they hoped it would prove a very useful measure. The very frequent occurrence of shipwrecks in the neighbourhood of Cape Guardafui led the Chamber to agitate with the Local Government to secure the erection of a lighthouse in the vicinity, and the Government of India having represented the matter to the Foreign Office at home, members would probably have observed in the newspapers very recently a letter from the Foreign Office in which they stated that owing to the present unsatisfactory financial position of Egypt, and owing to the unsettled state of affairs in Eastern Europe, it was undesirable at present to press the construction of an expensive work upon the Egyptian Government, and the matter was left in abeyance. The unsatisfactory working of the G. I. P. Railway had occupied the attention of the Chamber very frequently, and the great delays in the forwarding of cotton and other produce were also under consideration. Regretting, as they all must, the losses and delays that had occurred in the past, it was at any rate satisfactory to note that the Government appeared at last to be thoroughly alive to the gravity of the evil, and seemed prepared to do all in their power to place the rolling stock of the railway in an efficient state, and generally to put the line in an efficient position. It is also satisfactory to note from a recent resolution of Government on the subject of the addition of a large quantity of waggons to the rolling stock, that the Agent of the railway is encouraged to take any further steps which he may consider necessary to place the line in a more efficient state than it is at present, provided the step already taken is not sufficient. This is encouraging at any rate as showing that there is a tendency to place the responsibility in the proper quarter. The control of the Government over the office of the Eastern Telegraph Company has occupied the attention of the Chamber, and several representations have been made, but with very little result at present. However, we continue to agitate the subject, and some day we may expect some result. The Government of India having sent the Negociable Instruments Bill to the local Government with the desire that the Chamber of Commerce might be consulted as to its provisions, a special committee was appointed and went through the Bill carefully clause by clause. Several banking gentlemen were added to the Committee, whose representations were forwarded to the Government of India. No doubt the Bill would become law eventually, and they hoped many of the Chamber's recommendations might be acceded to. The time for notice to be given of the termination of the present mail contract between the Postal authorities at home and the P. and O. Company having arrived, the Chamber sent a representation to the Postmaster General at home, and at the same time urged that in the consideration of the future contract for the conveyance of the mails, the question of a special mail service between Bombay and Brindisi should be specially borne in mind, as also the discontinuance of the Southampton route, and, above all, that in any steps that might be taken for entering into contracts in future, ample time should be given and the various steamship companies should have every opportunity of free competition. He might also mention that it was very satisfactory to notice that from a recent resolution of the Government of India on the annual report of the Indian Post Office, they also appeared to hold the idea that the Southampton route was no longer a necessity, for they said in one of the clauses of that resolution:—"The result of the change so far is to further demonstrate the comparative inutility of the Southampton route as a purely postal convenience." Members of the Chamber were aware of the steps taken by the Government of India for the acquisition of the property of the private foreshore companies in Bombay. The Chamber had considered that it was necessary to take action in order to remind Government that this was a question in which the trade of the port was very greatly interested, and that it was a matter very deeply affecting the trade of the port. So far, this was all the action the Chamber of Commerce had taken in the matter; and as this was a subject regarding which special resolutions were about to be moved, it was unnecessary for him to say anything more about it at present.

Mr. Mowat wished to say a few words regarding the important subject of Town Duties, which the Chamber had also carefully considered; but Mr. Hall suggested that as the matter the meeting was called to discuss was a very urgent and pressing one, the Chamber had best proceed to that at once, deferring the subject of the Town Duties, which was itself a very important matter, to another occasion, when it could be discussed more fully than opportunity would allow at the present meeting.

Mr. Mowat left the question in the hands of the Chairman who ruled that the subject of the purchase of the foreshore properties, for which the meeting had been specially called, had best be proceeded with.

Mr. Bythell said before he proceeded to move the resolutions of which he had sent a copy to the Secretary, he thought it might facilitate matters if the letter which had already been sent to Government by the Committee on the subject were read to the meeting.

The Chairman said there was no objection to the letter being read. It was as follows:—

"The Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay

"SIR,—With reference to the negotiations now opened by Government for the purchase of the foreshore properties belonging to private owners, I am directed respectfully to suggest to His Excellency the Governor in Council that before any conclusion is come to the terms which Government propose offering should be made known to the Chamber, so that the trade of the Port may have an opportunity of expressing an opinion upon them. In submitting this suggestion the Committee desire respectfully to remind His Excellency that when the Elphinstone property was being acquired, no reference was made to the trade, on whom the burden of paying the interest on the purchase money would have to fall, and as the price paid in that instance was considered by the trade generally as exhorbitant it is in the highest degree desirable that a similar mistake should be prevented in the acquisition of the remainder of the foreshore. Under existing circumstances advantages may doubtless accrue from the whole of the foreshore being placed under one management, provided always that it can be obtained on reasonable terms, and without imposing burdens on the trade greater than it can bear.—I have, &c.

"J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 8th March 1878.

Mr. Bythell said he was very glad indeed that the Committee had already written to Government to the effect which the Chairman had just mentioned. He did not wish to create any needless alarm, or to criticise in any unfair spirit the action of Government; but remembering what took place in connection with a similar transaction not very many years ago, he thought they had reason to be somewhat alarmed, and it would be suicidal on their part to remain silent when they saw Government rushing in in this way to complete another big foreshore purchase, not only without consulting the mercantile community generally, but without even consulting the Port Trust Board, a body whose special function it was to advise Government in matter of that kind. Of course, it might be that the purchase when completed would turn out to be a very excellent thing for everybody concerned; it might also be that the Government of India when giving their consent to this purchase had not as on a former occasion, stipulated that the completion of the purchase should be the final acceptance by the local Government of an enormous further debt or the trade of the port of Bombay; and it might be, that the two gentlemen who seemed to be going about this purchase in a very happy-go-lucky sort of way would chance to drive a very good bargain. But he said that so long as Government did not vouchsafe any information on the subject, they could not jump to the conclusion that every thing had been, and would continue to be, so very satisfactory. He was reluctant to re-enter on a discussion of the terms of the Elphinstone purchases but inasmuch as that purchase might be said to have been the keystone or mainspring of every financial negociation during the last nine years in connection with harbour matters, and must also be the founder of negociation, yet to take place, he did not see how that transaction could be eliminated from the discussion of the subject. He knew that the details were fresh in the minds of many of the members; but, on the other hand, they must remember that there was in Bombay a very shifting community, and that there were many gentlemen present who were not in Bombay then, and to whom all the particulars were not known. Why, even the *personnel* of the Government of Bombay had been changed twice completely since that purchase was made, so it was even possible therefore that the present members of the Government of Bombay might not have studied every particular in connection with the transaction, and if they had not, they really did not know the exact position in which the harbour financial matters now stood. Up to the spring of 1869, Bombay was provided with wharfage accommodation for all the wants of the trade by private enterprise. Beginning at the Colaba end, there were the Colaba Company, the Elphinstone Company, the Mazagon Company, and the Frere Company, all competing for the wharfage business. Each of those Companies was only too glad to welcome a trader who wished to land or ship his goods over its bunders, and all that he had to pay was the customary fee. Now, he said, one would naturally imagine that Government would have been content to let this happy state of things remain untouched, especially when it was known that one of the greatest difficulties in connection with the administration of the affairs of this Empire was that private capitalists would not provide the money for public undertakings. While in England the whole country had been covered with a vast system of railways without the Government having to provide or guarantee one single penny of the expenditure, he believed he was correct in stating that not, one mile of the railways now working in India had been made without Government either finding the money or guaranteeing the shareholders who found the money. He repeated, therefore, that when Government found, such difficulty in raising money for necessary public works—indeed put off useful railways and irrigation works because they could not provide the money,—one would have imagined that they would have been only too glad to let private enterprise continue to provide, as it was willing to do, all the accommodation required for the trade of this port. But somehow it would seem that Government officials in this country could not divest their minds of the idea that nothing could be done unless the Government stamps could be put upon it. Government would seem to imagine that things could not go on properly unless a Government Inspector was there to take care of them; and he presumed it was acting on this principle that Government, in the monsoon of 1869, suddenly astonished Bombay by buying up the Elphinstone property for a sum closely approaching 2 millions sterling. Well, when the purchase was made, the public did not feel that they had any occasion to take alarm, because it never entered into their heads that Government, knowing that they had then the use of the property merely on payment of the fees demanded by the company, as sanctioned by Government, would buy up that property to make them pay nearly double the amount. They thought (he thought, for one,) that Government had some far-sighted project in view in connection with the Imperial Government of the country. However, before very long they were undeceived. Shortly after the purchase was made, a Bill was introduced and passed by the Legislative Council which gave the Bombay Government power to tax all the trade of the port in order that money might be raised to pay the interest on the cost of this property. Then, naturally, the trade took alarm, and he believed that that Chamber wrote to Government over and over again during the years 1870-71, asking for information as to what the exact arrangement was between the Governments of India and Bombay, asking, that was, what the trade would have to pay. No information, however, was given by the Government of Bombay, and it was not until some two years and a half, he thought, after the purchase was effected that they got the information, not from the Government of Bombay, but, by holding an indignation meeting of the mercantile community and appealing to the Government of India. Well, when they got this information, what did they see? They saw first of all the arguments which had been made use of by the Government of Bombay in order to induce the Government of India to buy the property. He was not going to trouble the Chamber by reading any long extracts; he would content himself with mentioning what might be called the prominent argument. The prominent argument was that this property occupied such a central and commanding position, and was so rapidly increasing in value, that to leave it in the hands of a private company would soon lead to that company having a dangerous monopoly which would be hurtful to the interests of the trade. To show how fallacious and absurd that argument was, he would merely repeat what he had said before, viz., that there were four competing companies, besides the Government bunder at the Custom House for the landing and shipping of European goods; and he thought that that illustration of what the arguments were would suffice, for if that was the main one, they might readily judge what the subsidiary ones were. They also saw from the information they obtained, that the Government of India, in giving their consent to the purchase, stipulated that the completion of the purchase should be, as it were, an acceptance by the Bombay Government, on behalf of the trade of the port, of a liability not only to pay 4½ per cent per annum on the cost of this purchase, which was something like 186 lakhs, but also on some other 80 or 90 lakhs of Government expenditure in the harbour, making a total of 186 lakhs on which the Bombay Government agreed the trade of the port was to pay interest at 4½ per cent per annum, and which they agreed should be repaid within 30 years by a sinking fund, also to be raised by further taxation on the trade of the port. Well, was it not natural to imagine that when the Bombay Government obtained permission to buy this property under such stringent conditions, they would have sat down, as a prudent trader would, and considered whether the means at their disposal would enable them to pay all this? They all knew very well that if a trader did not take this precaution in his business, he would be soon involved in disgraceful bankruptcy; and one would have thought that those who were custodians of the public purse, who were spending, not their own money, but the money of the country, would have been doubly cautious. But they were apparently so overjoyed at such an unwonted circumstance as having a couple of millions to spend that they rushed in and bought the property, and then sat down to count the cost; and it was not until year after, they wrote a most abject letter to the Government of India stating that they were very sorry to find that they could not raise such an enormous amount of money, that they would have to impose heavy taxation on trade, such as increasing the port and shipping dues, and praying to be let off this bad bargain which they had accepted on behalf of the trade. The Government of India naturally replied indignantly that it was on the urgent representations of the Bombay Government (which differed very materially from the representations then made) that they had agreed to buy the property, and pointed out that the Government of Bombay had actually accepted the bargain, and asked them to show why they had done so when they had not the power nor the will to carry it out; and they drew attention to the fact that a most serious responsibility rested upon those gentlemen (the Government of Bombay) for having created a permanent debt of something like a million sterling on the general revenues of the country. And so this correspondence went on for a long time, and eventually, fortunately for the traders of Bombay, the Government of India, with exceeding liberality, while protesting against having to saddle the Imperial revenues with this new burden through the blundering, as it were, of the Government of Bombay, professed their willingness not to overburden the trade of the port, and, as members of the Chamber were aware, they reduced the debt from something like 280 lakhs to 206 lakhs, and agreed that for 10 years, instead of the trade paying 4½ per cent on this money it should only pay 4 per cent. Such was a brief history of the transaction. He was sure that they would all agree with him if this taught them one thing more than another, it was that if Government would attempt to go in for big speculations of this kind imagining that they knew what the trade of the port required, they would fall into grievous mistakes. It might be said "what have you traders to do with it? You have been let off the bargain and do not need to complain." It appeared to him that the answer to that was that they had reason to complain if they saw that the Bombay Government had accepted such a burden on their behalf. It was no mitigation as regarded the action of the Bombay Government to say that the Government of India let them off this bad bargain; and he said that they ought to complain if not as traders, as citizens of the Empire, that the Bombay Government should create uselessly such a debt as eight or nine hundred thousand pounds. They all knew how much money was wanted for irrigation and other useful works for the prevention of famines, and that within the last few months Sir John Strachey had been obliged to increase the odious salt tax in those very districts which had just been suffering from famine; and he said that in the face of all this, no one could deny that it was a most serious reason for complaint that by this transaction a debt of some £800,000 or £900,000 should have been incurred since 1869, and that the country should have been paying, and would have to continue to pay, 4½ per cent. interest on this sum. He believed it had been said in connection with these matters, "Oh! You should trust Government; you cannot think that the Government have the intention of doing anything, in making these offers, to interfere with your trade." He said he did trust Government, and he did not. He had thorough trust in the intentions of Government, but he mistrusted their power to know what was good for the trade and mistrusted their acting on their own responsibility without consulting the trade as to what was right and what might prove hurtful. They all knew what multifarious business came before the members of Government (piles upon piles of papers from all parts of the Presidency in connection with all kinds of subjects), all of which they had to deliberate upon and give their decision with regard to; and he said it was impossible for men placed in that position, and who had only been a short time in Bombay, having had more Mofussil experience than Bombay experience hitherto, to know exactly what would be good for the trade so long as they refrained from consulting the trade. If they did not wish to come forward and consult the Chamber of Commerce, or any other mercantile representative body, why did they not consult the Port Trust, so that the mercantile members of that board might have had an opportunity of considering and giving their opinion as to what would be good for the trade, and whether the trade could afford to pay the sums which Government proposed to pay for the property? If they read the correspondence between the Government of India and the Government of Bombay which he had referred to, they would find that soon after the Elphinstone purchase was made the Government of Bombay wanted certain grants from the Government of India for harbour expenditure, and that the Government of India wrote back peremptorily and refused to make any more grants until, as they said, the schemes for which the money was to be spent had been submitted to local discussion and the opinion of the Port Trust Board, on which mercantile members should be fairly represented, had been given. He said it was in direct contravention of this condition, which was one of the terms of the bargain between the Government of Bombay the Government of India, that the Government of Bombay should now come forward and attempt to decide, simply from what they themselves imagine to be the requirements of the trade, what was needed. He believed it had also been said that secrecy was needed in these matters, because if these things were not kept secret, there might be stock-jobbing transactions in connection with them, and the purchaser might have to pay more money. He thought these were exceedingly fallacious arguments. If a big transaction such as he had mentioned was pending, it was impossible to keep it secret from everybody; it must ooze out, somebody must get an inkling, and that somebody was enabled to go and speculate on his own account at the expense of other shareholders. It would have been very much more reasonable, and fairer to all concerned if all shareholders had been informed of what was going on, and had an opportunity of speculating also if they thought fit. And then as to the price. Did they suppose that if before buying the Elphinstone property, Government had requested a Commission on which mercantile men were represented, to say whether they thought it would be a dangerous monopoly, and whether it would be a good thing for Government to buy it up at a price nearly double the capitalised net revenue of the property at the time, and with the idea that the trade should pay for it—did they imagine that it would have been bought, or if it had been bought that it would have been bought at that price. And he said now in connection with these properties that the proper way was for the Port Trust Board to have all the details laid before them,—details, firstly, as to what it was proposed to pay for the property, and, secondly, what the financial arrangements were which would be necessitated, and then for Government, having heard their opinion, to decide what should be done. He contended that doing the business in that fair, straightforward and open manner, if the properties were to be bought, would not lead to one penny more being spent in payment for them. He believed some gentlemen had said that they approved of the purchase of these properties. Well, under certain circumstances, he (Mr. Bythell) would approve of the purchases, but in the meantime, who knew what those circumstances were. They might be sure that the Government of India had not agreed to spend that large amount of money without the Bombay Government promising that the trade should undertake some responsibilities in connection with it; and he said that before asking the traders to approve of the purchase they should know what those responsibilities were, and should ascertain if their trade was in a position to take them. At present it was asking them to approve they knew not what. If he were told what the exact terms were, and they seemed fair, he also would very gladly approve the purchase. There was one thing he would like to say before sitting down, and that was that he hoped it would be distinctly understood in this matter that he wished to attach no blame to the shareholders of those companies who had sold, or who wished to sell, their property. If he had been a shareholder in the Elphinstone Company, or an owner of any foreshore property now, he should consider he was acting fairly, justly, and honourably in driving the best bargain he could with Government. The shareholders had to look after their own interests, and if they could sell their property at a good price, they were quite justified in doing so. But the Chamber had to look at it from another point of view. They had to remember that Government certainly intended to make them pay for it, and before they passed a resolution approving the purchase, they should consider that when Government got it into their possession they (Government) would have a dangerous monopoly. It might be said again "you must trust Government; you do not suppose that Government are going to do anything unfair. But they knew that so lately as 1869, the Government had the intention of making them pay 4½ per cent. per annum on every penny expended in harbour works; and they had not heard from Government that it was not their intention now, when they got possession of that monopoly, to make them pay interest on every penny of harbour expenditure, whether it was useful and judicious or not. In conclusion, Mr. Bythell said the main points he had wished to enforce were that the experience of the past showed that if Government would enter into those big transactions merely on their own idea of what the trade required, they were liable to costly and fatal mistakes, and that the very fact of Government entering into those negociations without consulting the Port Trust Board was in itself such an unwise action that they might justly fear the whole transaction when it came to light, if concluded, would be equally unwise and unpolitic. For these reasons he maintained that they ought not to relax their efforts, and ought not to leave any stone unturned, but should agitate persistently and energetically until Government gave them the information for which they asked. (Applause.) Mr. Bythell then formally moved the following resolution:—

"That this Chamber regrets that the Government of Bombay should have taken steps to buy up the foreshore rights in this harbour without having first consulted the Port Trust Board as to the advisability of the purchase, the terms thereof, or the financial settlement which the purchase will, if concluded, render necessary.

"That this Chamber respectfully claims a right to be consulted before the local Government accept on behalf of the trade of the port any readjustment of the capital debt, or any further liability to pay interest in respect of expenditure on the foreshore property.

"That if the sanction of the Government of India to the purchase of the foreshore properties has been given subject to the local Government undertaking that the trade of the port shall accept any such readjustment of debt or further liability to pay interest, then this Chamber protests most strongly against the purchase being concluded until the opinions of the Port Trust Board and of this Chamber shall have been taken and made known.

"That the Committee of the Chamber be instructed to send in a respectful memorial, embodying the foregoing resolutions, to the local Government, with a request that a copy thereof be sent forthwith to the Government of India."

Mr. Mowat had much pleasure in seconding the resolution which had been so ably proposed and so exhaustively treated by Mr. Bythell. He had made out a good case, and looking at the nature of the subject he could not fail to do so. It was one of the first principles of good government that the people who were to be under the laws should have a voice in the making of them—similarly, those who were to pay the revenue to be collected to meet all expenses in connection with this port should have a voice in the settlement of any great impending questions which might entail fresh charges on a trade, which was at present suffering from prolonged depression. They were all more or less surprised to learn that a fortnight ago Government had made proposals to the owners of private properties along the foreshore for the acquirement of their rights, without consulting either the Port Trust or the Chamber of Commerce. The representatives of the mercantile interests of the city, or at all events a portion of the same, very naturally wished to have a voice in any settlement, especially seeing that such might result in the imposition of additional port fees. As yet they have not been favoured with a reply to the letter which the Committee of the Chamber addressed to Government two weeks ago. Although, in striking a bargain, it might be necessary to limit a secret to as few as possible, now that the details had been published in the local papers, the assistance of the mercantile representatives of the Trust or of the executive of the Chamber might be secured with advantage. As the sanction of the Government of India was required before finally closing any purchase, they had yet time to be heard before the bargains were concluded, more especially as he saw it stated in that day's *Bombay Gazette*, (which was usually well informed) that several of the offers were likely to be refused. This result would lead to further negotiations. From what he could see opinions were divided as to the benefits of continued competition by the proprietors of private bunders and the acquirement of the whole foreshore under one trust, which would command a monopoly. A great deal could certainly be said on both sides, but now that Government had resolved to become the purchaser of the Mazagon and other companies on certain terms, a great deal of the evils of a monopoly might be overcome if they were only fairly treated and liberally represented at the board of the new Trust. For his own part he thought it would be a great advantage to have the various trades located at the most suitable places. They all more or less regretted the diversion of the Cotton Green to Mazagon, although they condemned the policy which brought about the change. The most of them had cause to complain that at present in the landing of goods they found a part of a consignment at one bunder and the balance at another, and that often the ship which brought the good might have left the port before the necessary check of the various articles could be made and a claim rendered for short delivery. These and similar disadvantages might to some extent be got over by one management, and the saving in working expenses would enable Government to deal liberally with the trade. They claimed to be heard as to the burdens which they should have to bear. They were anxious that a correspondence such as that which took place between the Government of India and the Government of Bombay, prior to the formation of the present Trust, should not mark any arrangements for the enlarging of the property. The revenues of the Trust, although increasing, still fell short of the interest required by Government on one portion of the debt, namely, the interest bearing; and although there was no clause in the Port Trust Act which would compel the trade to make good the deficits of bygone years [for Government had failed for any good reasons to admit the remedy the act allowed], still they found such deficits added year after year and figuring in the capital account as presented in the Administration Report. The Trust required remodelling in many ways, and he hoped this would be seized on as a favourable opportunity of doing so. All property in Bombay had fallen very materially in value, and this fact Government was keenly alive to. Fourteen years had not yet passed since several public-spirited speculators of this imaginary El Dorado, who were to—

> "Bid Harbours open, public ways extend,
> Bid the broad arch the dangerous flood contain,
> The mob projected, break the roaring main,
> Back to his bounds the subject sea command,"

paid 40 lakhs of rupees to Government for the Gunpowder Works at Mazagon, and now the former seller came forward and offered 16 lakhs and the remission of some ground-rent for the major and more valuable portion of the same property after several lakhs had been spent in improvements. This was a strong illustration why Government should consent to re-value its own properties before settling what taxes the trade would have to bear under the new Trust. He had advised a re-valuation at a meeting held in that room in July last. In the Government books the Elphinstone estate stood at 197½ lakhs. Yet the gross revenue of the property was only 8 lakhs, equal to about 4½ lakhs net, or, say, a return of 2¼ per cent. per annum. This revenue capitalized at 20 years' purchase would give 90 lakhs—a sum very wide of the amount which I recently named. Again, what was to be the ultimate of the 50 lakhs of capital not at present bearing interest, and what was to be done with these, so far, chronic deficits which now amount to several lakhs of rupees. If there was no fresh adjustment made when the cost of the New Dock, Sassoon, Colaba, Mazagon, Frere, and other foreshore properties was added to the existing capital, it would be very little short of 4 crores of rupees. Now, in order to raise interest on this sum and pay the cost of collecting revenue and maintenance (which in the present trust reached nearly 50 per cent. of the gross), they must get a total revenue of from 25 to 30 lakhs of rupees. He had not the slightest hesitation in saying that this would be an enormous burden on the Port, and might tend to drive trade from it. It was their duty, as far as possible, to prevent such a result. The difficulty could be overcome by Government, when in possession of the monopoly, consenting to a fresh valuation of the foreshore before suggested, and only charging moderate interest on the same, all excess of interest to go towards remission of Port and Dock dues. McCulloch, writing of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, said: "Whenever there is any considerable surplus revenue, after providing for current expenses and the interest of money borrowed, it is applied to the reduction of the dock rates." There was another important point to which he must direct attention. At the new Trust Board the mercantile community ought to be amply represented. According to Mr. Baines the following system of election of Port Trustees was followed by the Mersey Docks and Harbour Trust:—"The board consists of 28 members, of whom 24 are chosen by parties who pay at least £10 a year dock dues and who must themselves pay £25 each of said dues. The other four members are nominated by the Conservators of the Mersey, that is, by the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Chancellor of the Derby of Lancaster, and the Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, for the time being." Were the same liberal mode of representation allowed in Bombay, the Mercantile community would have just reason to be satisfied, but at present the Chamber had no voice whatever in the election of Trustees. It always had the power of electing a member to the old Harbour and Pilotage Board, which was now merged in the Port Trust but nothing had been given in exchange of the privilege taken away. In order that the Chamber might be fully represented at the new board, two at least of the directors should be entitled to seats *ex-officio*, for the Chamber should not be dependent on chance representation, as at present. The general body of merchants should also have a voice, and he was in favour of other public bodies, such as the Municipal Corporation being represented, as suggested in one of the daily newspapers some time ago. The native representatives might be elected by those native merchants who paid up to a certain amount dock or other dues. Of course, from the important stake which Government had in the harbour, the official representation was certain to be always ample. The question of the separation of the dock and land estates was an important one, but as it was not directly before, he should not enlarge on it here. The meeting, Regarding the offers for the foreshore properties which had been made public, he thought Government had been very liberal towards some of the private proprietors, whether the offers were accepted or not. Of course, he judged by the present state of matters and not by the abnormal prices of land which ruled during the American War. The Colaba Company's revenue from bunder fees last year only amounted to Rs. 45,179, and if they deducted the expenses of collection, they reduced the net figures to Rs. 37,740. An offer had been made of 10 lakhs in 4 per cent. bonds, the interest on which would be Rs. 40,000 per annum. If the offers for the other properties were equally liberal, the private owners would have little reason to complain. He thought the resolution now before them was drawn up in very moderate terms, and whether it or the amendment was carried, he trusted that Government would accede to their very fair request. Their only reason for taking this step is to protect, as far as in them lay, the great and the growing trade of this important city.

Mr. J. A. Forbes moved, as an amendment:—

"That this Chamber believes that the negotiations which have been entered into by Government to acquire the Bombay foreshore properties can be so arranged as to prove conducive to the good of the trade of the port, but as this will depend on the form given to the new Trust and the amount of its capital liability, the Chamber trusts that it will be consulted on the subject before anything is decided as to the constitution of the Board and the re-adjustment of the debt of the Trust."

Mr. Forbes said that he found it impossible to concur with the general sense of the resolution proposed by Mr. Bythell, or with the particular wording of some portions of it. He thought its general tone was rather that of complaint before they knew exactly what was the cause of their complaint. The resolution assumed that some damage or harm was going to be done to the trading interests of Bombay. He thought it was time enough to cry out when they knew the circumstances more fully; and seeing that the Chamber had already written a very reasonable and proper letter to Government asking for that information, he thought it would have been better to avoid coming forward with resolution which would pledge the Chamber to an expression of complaint. He was unable to join in the regret expressed in the first paragraph of the resolution that Government had not consulted the Port Trust as to the advisability of the purchase; he did not see why the Chamber of Commerce was called upon to express any regret that Government had not thought proper to apply for information or advice to a body of their own creation, which contained for the most part their own servants, and only a few nominees of Government selected from the commercial community. He thought it must be evident to everybody that if the Port Trust was possessed of any valuable information which might be a guide to Government in making their bargains with the owners of the foreshore property, all such information was at their service without asking officially for it. So far from feeling regret that Government had acted promptly and had actually proceeded to make offers instead of spending time in consultation, he was extremely glad that they had so acted, because he thought it was high time a step was put to the very unseemly, and almost unnatural state of things which had prevailed in this port for a series of years, of Government competing with private traders for the business of the foreshore and the harbour. He thought that importers and shippers of goods were not the only classes who ought to be considered as coming under the wing of the Chamber of Commerce. There were many other classes who conduced rightly to the prosperity of a great port like this, and who were quite as deserving of the attention and the care of the Chamber. Those who provided accommodation on the foreshore, who shipped and unloaded cargoes, who prepared goods for shipment by pressing, were all, in one sense of the word, traders, and the trade which they carried on was quite as much in need of being protected from the undue competition which had lately prevailed as that of mere importers and exporters. He supposed that in no other place in the world would have been found that the Government had carried on such a strong competition, backed by the whole resources of the Indian Empire as had been seen in Bombay. The fees on the wharves had been reduced enormously, but at the sacrifice of those who had invested large sums of money in purchasing those properties from the Government of India. There could be nothing said in defence of this state of things, and it was no doubt because of Government seeing and admitting that fact, that they had at last come to the conclusion that something must be done to put a stop to it. There were only three things that they could do,—either to carry on the competition with still greater vigour than ever until they had exterminated all their opponents and got the field free to themselves; to do what they were now doing, and buy up their opponents; or to leave things as they were, and that could not be tolerated any longer. He thought, therefore, that it should be a source of satisfaction that there was now to be an end of this state of things. Whether the offers that had been made by Government were liberal or not was not a question which the traders had to decide, that was a question to be decided between those who had received the offers and Government, who had made them. As to what would take place when Government had acquired the whole fore-shore properties was another question. (Hear, hear). As to that, he confessed he quite shared the anxiety to know what was really intended that had been expressed by the proposer and seconder of the resolution. But he thought the way to act under those circumstances was not to assume that they were going to be ill-treated by Government but to rather assume the contrary, and to wait until they could get fuller information. Because a mistake was made in the original purchase of the Elphinstone property, a mistake for which the trade of the port was likely to suffer more or less for a considerable time, still there was no reason to suppose that a similar mistake would be committed, and that the trade would be hampered with an unduly large amount of interest. (Hear, hear.) He had very little fear but that Government would take a liberal view of the matter, and there was some consolation to be found in the fact that undoubtedly the revenue which could be raised were the foreshore properties all under one management would be very large indeed, while on the other hand the expenses of management would be very greatly reduced. As the trade of Bombay expanded, no doubt the charges would become lighter and lighter. He would instance one article, opium, the charge upon which had been reduced from one rupee a chest to a merely nominal one of two annas a chest. That article could not doubtfully bear the old duty which was imposed upon it, or probably nearly treble as much, without any harm being done to the trade. That alone would bring in a revenue of about a lakh of rupees a year. He believed the cotton trade itself, though it had much to compete with from America and therefore ought to be very tenderly handled could bear a very considerable increase on the wharfage dues per bale without any appreciable harm being done. Looking to these considerations, he thought the Chamber might fairly go to Government with a request that they would give them the earliest possible as to what they (Government) intended to do after the purchases had been concluded; but at the same time he thought the resolution to be adopted ought to be worded in a different style from that which had been proposed by Mr. Bythell, and he submitted to the consideration the amendment which he had read.

Mr. J. Y. Lang seconded the amendment, and said that his reasons for opposing the original resolution were,—first, that he considered it unreasonably strong and that it attempted to arrogate to them powers which they had no claim to, and secondly, that the steps taken by Government in this matter were after all but a fit answer to the resolution which was passed by the Chamber of Commerce on the 24th July last. They were then at the 22nd. March 1878, and he would like to read to them the opinion of the then chairman of the Chamber on the 24th of July last, as expressed in a speech which was applauded by the Chamber. The Chairman then described the Port Trust in the following words:—"We pictured to ourselves a Port Trust mainly composed of merchants, and working in co-operation with the trade, the one providing accommodation and facilities for the trade, and the other willingly paying for the services so rendered. Such expectations, however, it can scarcely be denied, have been much disappointed. The Port Trust was formed in the spring or summer of 1873; but instead of co-operating with the trade, it is, I think, notorious that ever since its formation, it has been in a position of antagonism to the trade." And, again, further on in his speech, the Chairman said a board was at the best a cumbrous and unwieldly system of management, and utterly unfitted to compete with the private companies under the management of men keenly alive to their own interests. He also said the Port Trust had been "entirely outmanoeuvred by the competing companies, by the Colaba Company in 1873, by the Sassoon Company, in 1875, and by the Mazagon Company last year" (1876.) That was on the 24th July last, and now they were asked to turn round and complain to Government that that Port Trust, which had been so much abused, had not been consulted. [Hear, hear.] But he went further, and said that they were now, as on the 24th July last, crying out before they were hurt. The Chamber then [in July last] passed a resolution to the effect that they observed with anxiety the rapid growth of the deficit of the Port Trust, and requested Government to intimate as soon as possible how it proposed to deal with this increasing deficit. As he pointed out on that occasion, he considered that the proposer and seconder of that resolution took far too unfavourable views of the position of matters, and his expectations had turned out correct. The accounts of the Port Trust last year, instead of a very heavy deficit, showed a surplus, and the estimated revenue for this year, after allowing for some pretty large works, was calculated to be only about Rs. 20,000 short of the expenditure. So it appeared to him that they had been rather forcing the hand of Government, instead of quietly enjoying the privilege of shipping goods over the bunders at what might really be called nominal rates. It had been stated that the Port Trust had not been consulted, but he said the Port Trust had been consulted. He had seen a confidential report, which he believed was called for, and which was at any rate furnished to the Government of India by Mr. Ormiston, twelve months ago, on the subject of foreshore properties in this island not owned by Government. He did not think it could be said that the Government were going about making these purchases in a haphazard manner. The Chairman of the Port Trust had been consulted very fully, and was present when the offers were made; and he [Mr. Lang] believed he was right in saying that, far from going on a haphazard principle, the gentlemen who had been entrusted by Government with these negotiations, had shown a knowledge which rather surprised the gentlemen who went over to tender their properties. Government had taken the steps in the matter which they thought best; and it was a very great question, whether important negociations of this kind should not be managed with the greatest secrecy.

Mr. Hamilton Maxwell said he had been under the impression that it was the general wish of the mercantile community of Bombay that Government should purchase the foreshore properties which were at present in the hands of private owners. He had been very much astonished to see the first resolution brought forward by some members of the Chamber and to hear from the speeches that had been delivered, that they seemed to condemn the action of Government entirely in buying those properties.

Mr. Bythell.—No, no.

Mr. Maxwell further said that members of Government who had consulted merchants on the subject had been given to understand that it would be to the advantage of the whole community were the foreshores to be acquired by Government; and he said it was the duty of Government to buy those properties on the best terms they possibly could for themselves. There was no doubt, as Mr. Lang had said, that Government had the full benefit of the practical advice and wisdom of the Port Trust, and also the advice of the very efficient officer of the Port Trust [Mr. Ormiston] who made a private report to them. That being the case, he thought it would have been very foolish on the part of Government to blazon abroad their desire to buy the foreshores. It would have raised the price and created a great deal of speculation amongst the companies. He objected very much to the wording of the resolution. He thought it was the duty of the Chamber to approach Government in respectful and modest language, and not to assume a position which they could not possibly maintain. The resolution did not seem to pay any attention to the interests of the sellers of these properties, who might object very strongly to Government making public their offers before they had fully considered them. He thought that alone would prevent Government from making the offers public, and his opinion of the action of Government was that they had acted very wisely indeed. Had they come forward at any other time, he did not think they could have acquired the rights of the foreshore on the same moderate terms on which they could do now. He thought the offers were totally inadequate to the real value of the large areas of land possessed by the private proprietors of foreshore rights.

Mr. Hall wished to say a few words because having sat at the Port Trust Board for some time, he had some little knowledge of the foreshore properties. He had listened very carefully to the speeches made by the mover and seconder of the resolution and also of the amendment, and the conclusion he had come to was that there was really not very much difference between the two propositions. They were practically at one in what they wanted, at least in the main point, and the differences between them were of so minor a character that they might very well be put aside; and there being no real divergence, he thought it might be possible that the movers and seconders might prepare a resolution which could go from a unanimous Chamber to Government. The result would be that they would make their voice heard with greater force than if they had a division and carried a motion by a majority, instead of going to Government with a resolution on which they were unanimous. He sympathised with the meaning of Mr. Bythell's resolution, but he did not quite sympathise with the terms in which it was couched. He thought it was always better to reserve anything like a protest until all quiet and reasonable arguments had been tried. When these failed, it was quite time enough to protest. He sympathised thoroughly with the last part of the resolution, because he thought the Chamber ought most assuredly to be consulted as to the burden they would have to bear. The burden would be the traders' burden, and it was right that they should know what they had to pay, and what they had to pay it for. Mr. Bythell had told them that the *personnel* of the Bombay Government had been changed twice since the purchase of the Elphinstone Estate, and that being so, it was hardly fair for the Chamber to go to the present Government and assume that they had all the faults of their predecessors. They should rather assume, in the first instance, that Government were disposed to deal with them in a fair and proper spirit, and they should approach Government in conciliatory terms. He did think it would have been well if Government had not left this matter entirely in the hands of officials. Without wishing to say anything derogatory to Mr. Ravenscroft, who was a member of the Port Trust and knew all about the the matter, or to Colonel Andersen, whom he took to be a man of fair and liberal ideas, still they looked at the question from a different stand-point than that from which the merchants viewed it. There were such men as Mr. Kittredge and Mr. Graham on the Port Trust, and it would have been well if Government had taken them into their councils. It might have been entrusted to the honour of those gentlemen not to divulge secrets, and they might have given Government very valuable assistance and advice. He was not very much afraid of tremendous burdens falling upon the trade owing to the acquirement of these properties, always supposing that they were acquired on anything approaching to the terms which had recently been offered. He knew himself that the amount of revenue which Government had offered to some of the private companies was not equal to the revenues they were at present getting from the fees which they levied; and he saw no cause to fear that the trade would have to pay very much more. Supposing the capital debt of the new Trust was fixed at 4 millions sterling, bearing interest at 4 per cent, with anything like judicious management, the trade of the port need not be burdened with such high rates as were paid in other ports, Calcutta for instance. He suggested that a resolution should be drawn up between the movers and seconders of the resolution and the amendment, confined to the one great point they had in view, which was that before the settlement of the capital debt and interest and the general formation of the new Port Trust, they should be consulted and have a voice in the matter. That was really the only important thing they wanted, and he thought they should content themselves with asking for it respectfully and quietly from Government. (Applause.)

Mr. Donald Graham said Mr. Lang had quoted some remarks from a speech which he (Mr. Graham) had made about six months ago, and had identified them with the views of the members of the Chamber who were then present. It was, of course, unnecessary to say that those were his views alone, and that the Chamber were in no way responsible for them. Those views were his own, and were quite consistent with what he had held since and held at present. He was distinctly of opinion that in this matter, Government ought to have consulted not only the Port Trust but the trade of Bombay, who were interested and able to give valuable information and opinions about it, and who moreover were responsible for payment of interest on capital expended. A great deal had been said about secrecy, but as a matter of fact an announcement appeared in the newspapers three or four days before the offers were made. He sympathised altogether with the wharf owners and was sorry for the position they seemed to have got into, but he could not allow his sympathies to override what he felt to be for the public interest. The fact was that there was a mania for wharf building a number of years ago, and wharves were built far in excess of the wants of the trade, and the natural result had followed. The same was the case with the American railways. Some 10 or 12 years ago, there was a mania for railway making in America, and during the last few years there had been no less than 84 railways sold under foreclosure, and they had changed hands at a reduced capital of 50 per cent. And there were 60 more railways in course of the same process. In the case of the foreshore properties in Bombay, the full

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in value had been even greater, because at the time when most of those properties were made, reclamation cost some 15 or 20 rupees a square yard superficial area, where it could now be done for 4 or 5 rupees. He believed that was the estimate for the reclamation about to be commenced at Colaba, including walls and everything. Mr. Lang had stated that the Port Trust had been consulted; but he was under a mistake about that. The Port Trust had not been consulted. He believed the Chairman of the Port Trust was consulted, but that was all, and he could not admit that the Chairman was a representative of the Trust in such a matter [Hear, hear]. Mr. Lang had also said Mr Ormiston had drawn up a report for Government, and seemed to suppose that Government had based their offers on that report. He [Mr. Graham] was not at liberty to mention particulars of documents that had come before the Port Trust and which were supposed to be secret; but he should strongly recommend the Chamber to ask for a copy of Mr. Ormiston's report, and they would be very much interested to compare the prices which Mr. Ormiston recommends with the prices which had been offered. [Hear, hear.] With reference to what Mr. Forbes had said about what he called unnatural state of things on the foreshore, Mr. Graham admitted that there had been confusion to some extent for some years past, but he believed all would admit that that had almost entirely passed away, and that now there was very little confusion. He maintained that it had not been owing to any unfair competition, but simply to the revolutions which had taken place in the foreshore properties, by the divergence of trade from one bunder to another. A great deal had been said about the unfair competition of Government, that when these foreshore companies were started it was on the distinct understanding that Government was not to compete with them; but it seemed to him that that was altogether contrary to fact. Most of those companies were started in 1864 or 1865, except the Colaba Company, which had a portion of its property opened before that, but at that time Government were reclaiming Mody Bay, and the distinct intention was that Mody Bay was to be opened for trade purposes. He remembered a discussion at that time as to whether wet docks should be built or landing basins only; and there was a discussion in that Chamber early in 1866 on that very question, when, though a number of speakers took part in it and a great deal was said, not a single word was spoken as to Government competition with the private companies. In fact, the idea was not thought of; it was an after-thought which had come out since. He was sorry for the companies, but he could not help thinking that everything they had done was with their eyes open, and they knew or might have seen perfectly well what they would have to meet. He could not make out a single case in which they had suffered from unfair competition. The natural result was that whenever a thing was overdone it became unremunerative. He should like to say a word about the monopoly. He felt strongly on this point, and he earnestly begged them not to have the evils of a monopoly, and a great monopoly, too, which would have a large revenue to collect, and with practically unlimited and almost irresponsible powers for collecting it. At present, their trade was free, and the economies and savings in little details which every trader was forced to adopt in a system of open competition stimulated trade in the very highest degree; and he said that those little economies and savings were just what were required to enable their trade to hold its own against the rivalry of other ports. When they had a monopoly, all that was done away with, and all life and energy were taken out of it; the whole trade which passed through a monopoly was reduced to a dead level, and they lost the best guarantee for economical and efficient management. Another result of any great monopoly was that when traders had complaints to make of damage or loss, they had no satisfactory redress. This monopoly would have a certain amount of money to raise somehow, for which fees would be levied which they (the traders) must pay. He therefore urged them strongly to beware before it was too late, and not to sanction such a monopoly without understanding more fully about it. In conclusion, he cordially approved of Mr. Hall's suggestion that some effort might be made to combine the two resolutions that were before the Chamber. Practically the meaning was not very different, and he thought that some modification might be made in each of them.

Mr. Solomon said Mr. Graham had intimated that there was no sort of competition between the Port Trust and the private bunders more than they had a right to expect when the owners of private properties first purchased them. In this he thought Mr. Graham had overlooked the fact that the owners of these private properties had to apply to Government for every step they took. Their custom staff and the amount they had to pay was fixed by Government, and that the Port Trust had not to pay. Then, at every step taken in working the business of the private properties, the customs authorities came in with their interference. Every one conversant with the working of the private bunders knew that the Customs officers threw every sort of impediment in the way, with a view to driving the trade away to the public, or Port Trust, or Government bunders, by whatever name they were called. Then as to town duties. There was no collection of town duties allowed to take place on any private bunders, and representatives of the Port Trust were sent there, apparently for the purpose of looking after town duties, but really to watch the actual trade which was done, and who were the people who did business there, with the view of attracting them to the Port Trust bunders. He might mention as an illustration that many steamers had come out to Bombay with the intention of entering the only dock that now existed here, the Sassoon Dock, had been prevented from doing so, during the present season, by the action of the Port Trust and Government together, giving special orders through the Master Attendant that those vessels should be taken to the upper end of the harbour, so preventing them from discharging the goods for private consignees. He did not say that Government were responsible for this, but the officers of Government were, and it had been done during this very season. Another case in point was that when the Sassoon Dock property was purchased, and before the dock was projected at all, the first intention was to construct a pier, but the Government positively refused permission unless the fees were paid over to the Port Trust. If that was not competition, he did not know what was. He thought these things would prove to the Chamber that there was competition to be complained of, and that it could not be said that the Government were treating the owners of private properties in the very gentle and even-handed way which might be supposed to be the case from the remarks of the preceding speaker. As to the general question of a Government monopoly, which had been spoken of as dangerous, he thought it could very well be arranged in such a way that the charges should not be sufficiently high to form any burden on the trade, and it would have the advantage of doing away with the present system by which certain merchants were enabled to obtain concessions and to do their business at a cheaper rate than the general run of the trade. In considering the question of the Government purchase of the private foreshore properties, it must not be forgotten that they would purchase an income with the properties—they would bring their own 4 per cent. with them; but an enormous amount of money was being spent on the Prince's Dock, which would be unproductive, and that was the amount which they must ask Government to take off, if anything was wanted to be taken off, because the whole of the trade of the port passed over the bunders already. If any fees were put on, they would fall on the shipping, and the shipowners ought to say "you are making a dock to bring our ships into, and this dock will add no benefit to the trade because every facility is given already." If anything was to be cavilled at, it was not the private bunders but the Prince's Dock, which should be found fault with.

Mr. Graham stated that the steamers which had been kept out of the Sassoon Dock had brought out large consignments of Government stores, and according to the bills of lading, the Consulting Engineer for Railways had the power to deal with them, and he ordered them to lie in the place most convenient for landing the Government stores.

Mr. Solomon—That would be without considering the remainder of the consignees, and would be an arbitrary act on the part of Government.

Mr. Graham further said he should be sorry if any remarks of his could be understood as countenancing such things as Mr. Solomon had complained of regarding the Customs charge on the private bunders, and the prevention of Messrs. Sassoon and Co. from building a pier on their property. He thought that was a gross injustice, and any movement to obtain a reconsideration of that would have his most cordial support. As to the Customs charge, he thought that the private companies ought to be put on exactly the same footing as the Port Trust.

Mr. Bythell said he accepted the suggestion that a compromise should be arrived at. He was as anxious as anyone that the Chamber should be unanimous in this matter, and should not go up to Government with divided votes. The compromise which had been agreed to was to adopt the amendment and the third clause of the original resolution, and the motion which he would now ask the Chamber to accept would read as follows:—

"That this Chamber believes that the negotiations which have been entered into by Government to acquire the Bombay foreshore properties can be so arranged as to prove conducive to the good of the trade of the port, but as this will depend on the form given to the new trust and the amount of its capital liability, the Chamber trusts that it will be consulted on the subject before anything is decided as to the constitution of the Board and the readjustment of the debt of the Trust.

"That if the sanction of the Government of India to the proposed purchase of the foreshore properties has been given subject to the local Government undertaking that the trade of the port shall accept any such readjustment of debt or further liability to pay interest, then the Chamber respectfully claim a right to be consulted before the purchase is completed.

"That the Committee of the Chamber be instructed to send in a respectfully memorial embodying the foregoing resolutions, to the local Government, with a request that a copy thereof be sent forthwith to the Government of India."

The resolution as amended was accepted by Mr. Mowat and by Mr. Forbes and Mr. J. Y. Lang.

Mr. Bythell, in reply to the speeches that had been made on the subject of his resolution, said he thought it was a mistake to say that it was time enough to cry out when they were hurt. He thought it was better to cry out before arrangements were made which might possibly be hurtful to them. Regarding the question of competition, the *solum* to which Mr. Solomon said the Sassoon Dock had been subjected, and which had been shown also in the matter of Customs interference, was doubtless very unfair indeed; but he gathered that this was not the action so much of the Port Trust, but of the Government as consignees of cargo. He had been rather surprised to hear Mr. Solomon condemn the Prince's Dock so unsparingly, and say that it was the expense in respect of that dock which they ought to ask Government to remit because, as Mr. Solomon had himself pointed out, they were asked to take over the private foreshore properties with a 4 per cent. revenue, and he could not believe that if a small dock in Colaba raised 4 per cent. on the offer made for it by Government, the big Port Trust Dock which was large enough to accommodate all the trade of the port, would be a failure. And he did not think they would find that heavy dues would have to be levied on the shipping to make the dock pay. He believed if the dues were allowed to remain as at present, and ships were given the choice of going into that dock, either free, or on a small payment, that all the ships with heavy cargoes on board would be glad to go in, and a revenue levied on a moderate scale would suffice to pay a very high rate of interest indeed on the cost of the dock, and that it would prove, instead of a loss, to be a profit.

Mr. Solomon—That is to say the trade would be taken into the dock instead of over the bunders as at present.

Mr. Bythell said there would be saved in boat hire what was now charged for wharfage accommodation. And with regard to competition he could not see that things were altered from what they would have been if the Elphinstone property had not been sold. The Elphinstone Company was possessed of two millions sterling, and they might depend upon it that, either by mortgaging their property or by some other means, they would have raised money to build the dock themselves. [Mr. Solomon;—"Question."] He could not see that it would have been under those circumstances the least less harmful than it was at present.

Mr. Hector thought the cases of the Elphinstone Company and the Government, as put by Mr. Bythell, were not at all analogous. He had no doubt that before the Government undertook harbour works there was sufficient accommodation for the trade which then existed, and no doubt also there was enough trade to make the private bunders and wharves pay, but by the entrance of Government, and a lavish outlay of public money, an over-supply had been created, and matters would take a very long time to adjust themselves. Private individuals in undertaking anything, had to base their calculations on some sort of return which they expected to get from their capital expended, but Government was quite independent of any such consideration.

The revised resolution was put to the meeting, and was carried unanimously.

The Chamber then adjourned.

THE CROWN AND THE CABINET.

FIVE LETTERS ON THE BIOGRAPHY OF THE PRINCE CONSORT BY "VERAX."

II.

DECEMBER 29TH, 1877.

I SAID last week that in my opinion the publication of the third volume of Mr. Theodore Martin's "Life of the Prince Consort" at the present critical juncture in foreign affairs was a grave indiscretion. Whether or not I succeeded in making good that opinion is a question I must leave, and am content to leave, to the judgment of my readers. In the same spirit I venture now to submit to them the further opinion that the whole book is an indiscretion, and am so confident of my case that I would pledge myself to abide by their decision on the sole condition that they weighed maturely the considerations I am about to adduce. An account of the private and social life of the Prince Consort, if such a book could have been written, could not have failed to be both interesting and instructive, but it would have been simply interesting and instructive. It would have been free from politics, it would have raised no knotty problems, it would have stirred no controversies and it would have excited no hostile criticism. Looking into such a book to see what sort of a man the Prince was as a husband and a father, and to revive our recollections of the important part he played in connection with the literary and philanthropic movements of the age, we should have found there the living records of a high type of human excellence, and a nearer insight into his virtues would have thrown a fresh charm around the illustrious household which they once adorned. But the book which Mr. Theodore Martin has given to the world under the auspices of the Queen is brimful of politics. For the period which it covers it is the history of England and of the world from a Court point of view. It teems with controversies in which the Prince is the central figure, while around him cower, as detected and discomfited assailants, some of the foremost statesmen of the time, whose memories have a warm place in the hearts of their "deluded" countrymen. The Prince is almost always in hot water, and he has a strange fatality for creating dislikes. He can hardly say a word without being misinterpreted, and his conduct as the Queen's most intimate adviser affords a standing text for all sorts of malevolent insinuations. But, whatever the controversy may be, we are never left in doubt for a moment as to the side to which the moral balance inclines. The conclusion which shines with dazzling brightness on every page of his biography is that the Prince was never in the wrong, while his critics and opponents were never in the right. He stands before us like some immortal hero under the soft effulgence of his native haven, a Ulysses, an Arthur, a Bayard, and an Admirable Crichton rolled in one, the mixture being so happily compounded that the several failings of the constituent personalities are expelled, and all their perfections made accordant. The world around him is described as all "mad," or "insane," or given over to the most contemptible ambitions. Serpents, dragons, and things of odious name prowl round the sacred enclosure within which this divinity resides, and strive to annoy him by their malignant cries and noisome odours. But he is always grand, and wise, and calm; or, if his serenity is ever disturbed, it is simply by reflecting upon the ingratitude of those who have not the sense to comprehend him. Now this representation may be true to the life and to the letter, but we can hardly be expected to take it for granted. The reputations of some great Englishmen depend upon the result, and not reputations only, but some constitutional questions of considerable importance. Historical justice and the dictates of a watchful patriotism require us to dispute some of the conclusions which it is the main object of this book to hold forth as triumphantly established. See to what a dilemma we are driven. To decide against the Prince is to cast censures upon the Queen. These, though twain, are presented to us as politically one, so that the same shaft pierces both. "In attacking the Prince, who is one and the same with the Queen herself, the Throne is assailed." This is what the Queen said in a letter to the Earl of Aberdeen, and if the maxim was true in 1854 it is true now. What is the inference? A book which we are not expected to criticise ought never to have been published. The countless folios of manuscript in which Mr. Theodore Martin revels ought to have been sealed up and left to the literary executors of Her Majesty, to be made use of fifty years hence, when small and great can be judged with some approach to impartiality and justice can be done to the dead without giving offence to the living. There is one way out of the dilemma. In the Memorandum published near the end of the second volume, Baron Stockmar says that the desire to keep the name of the Queen out of public discussions is a device of the Whigs for extinguishing Royalty. A page or two later the Prince Consort—that is, the Queen—avows his agreements with the sentiments of Baron Stockmar. Hence, with Her Majesty's permission, I have no hesitation in dealing freely with Her Majesty's name. I cannot help thinking that the immunity from everything but complimentary criticism which it was assumed that our loyalty would secure for this book, has been reckoned upon and taken advantage of for ends which have nothing to do with mere biography. As the volume just issued reads like a Message from the Throne in favour of a spirited foreign policy, so the entire work seems intended to enshrine a courtly theory of the Constitution, to exalt the prerogatives of the Crown, to debase the position of the Cabinet, and to familiarise us with the interference of an autocratic will in the counsels of men who have hitherto been regarded as responsible not to the Queen but to the Nation. It is commonly supposed that while the Queen reigns and all the acts of the Government are done in her name, the responsible business of Government, as regards both foreign and domestic affairs, is done by the dozen of fifteen statesmen whom the Queen selects as her Ministers from out of the ranks of the party which commands a majority in the House of Commons. We are under the impression that these statesmen meet together in perfect freedom with minds unmolested and undisturbed by any outside influence, and determine to the best of their ability what course shall be adopted in the management of national affairs. We call them the Advisers of the Queen. We take it for granted that the Queen does not advise herself, that she has no advisers except those supplied to her by Parliament, and that she never hesitates to adopt the conclusions presented to her on their authority as if they were her own. We exult in this arrangement as embodying the perfection of popular government, and we boast of the advantage it gives us of having our national policy decided, not by hereditary brains, which may be wise or foolish, as accident determines, but by the select men of the nation, while it raises the Crown far above the strife of contending parties, exempts it from criticism, and enables us to render to it the homage of an ungrudging, unstinted, and unwavering loyalty. Very different from this is the theory of government presented to us in the biography of the Prince Consort. From the point of view at which it places us, Parliament seems to be lost sight of and as far as possible ignored. Whenever that body forces itself upon the recognition of the superior powers, it appears to be looked upon as an element of disturbance, thrust by some ill-chance into the midst of what would otherwise be a well-ordered mechanism. Compliments are occasionally paid to it when it shows itself tractable, but to the calm eye of courtly reason it appears to be for the most part a miscellaneous assortment of factions and follies, a hindrance rather than a help to good government. This estimate of Parliament seems to determine the relations between the Cabinet and the Crown. The Cabinet are not the Queen's Advisers so much as the Queen's Ministers, whose business is not to tell her what to do, but to do what they are told. They are her advisers to the extent that, when they have finally and irrevocably made up their minds, the Queen accepts their decision, and it will be admitted at once that she could do no less without determining to rule despotically, an eventuality for which as yet we are not quite prepared. But short of rejecting the advice of the Cabinet when finally offered, there is no amount of interference with the Cabinet which is not assumed in the theory we are considering to be perfectly constitutional. During the period to which the Prince Consort's biography relates, "the Queen and the Prince" seem to have claimed the foreign department as their own peculiar sphere. So long as lord Palmerston held the seals they could not obtain that large control over it to which they deemed themselves entitled, and there can be no doubt that to use a vulgar phrase, they made the place too hot for him. Lord John Russell, who was then at the head of the Cabinet, played an undignified part between an exacting master and mistress on the one hand and a powerful and impetuous colleague on the other, but in the end he conformed to the wishes of the Court. The dispute was raised upon technical grounds. The Queen— that is, the Prince—insisted upon having the foreign despatches sent to her as soon as they arrived, and upon having every return despatch submitted to her perusal in time to allow of its contents being maturely considered. Of course consideration would be useless unless changes were to be made in the words, and sometimes in the principle, of the despatch. As often as this was deemed necessary there would be a long argumentation between the Queen and the Prince and the Foreign Minister, with Lord John Russell as mediator. Lord Palmerston submitted that he had no leisure for such protracted discussions over every separate despatch, and that if this additional service was to be exacted of him he would have to abandon his parliamentary duties; but the sting of the dispute was that the Prince claimed to be the censor of his despatches, while Lord Palmerston well knew that the Prince had an adviser in Baron Stockmar, the veteran medico-statesman at Coburg, whom he consulted on all occasions, and to whom he paid infinitely more deference than to the constitutional advisers of the Crown. I was no admirer of Lord Palmerston's, but he was the Foreign Minister of England, he was a man of long experience and of consummate ability, he enjoyed the unbounded confidence of the majority of his countrymen, and much that is said of him in this biography stirs my blood. After the charge brought against him in 1850 of having acted disrespectfully to the Queen, he sought an interview with the Prince Consort and told him that the charge was "an imputation on his honour as a gentleman." The Prince Consort enshrines in one of his Memoranda the precious fact that Lord Palmerston "was very much agitated, shook, and had tears in his eyes," but the Prince was equal to the occasion, and gave him another lecture. "I spoke," so runs the Memorandum, "to Lord John Russell the following day of our interview, and told him how low and agitated I had found Lord Palmerston, almost to make me pity him. Lord John answered"—O Lord John! Lord John!—"that he thought what had passed had done a great deal of good." In reading the story of the Prince Consort's interference with the machinery of the Government, as told in these volumes, I am amazed at the forbearance of our public men. I wonder that one Cabinet after another did not fling up their places in disgust, and bid "the Queen and the Prince" conduct the affairs of the country themselves. Bothered with long-winded Memoranda, and badgered with letters of expostulation, their lives must at times have been a torment to them. As if the burdensome work of their departments was not enough, with the immense addition of their parliamentary duties, they had day by day to listen, with a deference and a civility which I trust were always sincere, to the encyclopædic dissertations of an irresponsible personage, and thus had their official toils doubled on the side where it was supposed they were entirely free. The indulgence in Cabinet favouritisms and dislikes was carried to a wonderful pitch during the Ministries of Lord John Russell and the Earl of Aberdeen. The Crown did not hesitate to take sides, and to let the weight of its preferences and aversions be fully felt. The personal influence of the Crown in foreign politics is kept incessantly before us as an ordinary and legitimate fact. The quality of a policy is determined by the effect it will have upon the personal relations of the Queen and the other Potentates of Europe. By the Queen we are probably intended to understand the country, with whose honour and renown she regards herself as identified; but, if so, it would have been wiser to make the distinction apparent in the use of suitable phraseology. Mr. Theodore Martin puts a serious strain upon our patriotic sensibilities. It is not his fault. He deals with documents in the Prince's handwriting, and his discretion is not unlimited. It jars upon a pardonable self-respect to find some depreciatory estimate attached to almost every English statesman whose name figures in the narrative, and to listen to those outpourings of heart to the unapproachable Stockmar in which all our national foibles and constitutional delinquencies are set off with ironical epithets. With Stockmar the Queen is simply "Victoria," the dread attributes of "the Sovereign"—a title which is constitutionally inaccurate, and which Mr. Theodore Martin overdoes—are reserved for us. Baron Stockmar is their unfailing Mentor, telling them how to think, and what to say, and how to act on all occasions from the most august to the most trivial. So far as he is known to us he reaches his climax in a paper described by Mr. Theodore Martin in terms of reverent eulogy, but which it is fearful and wonderful to read. Its object is to point out and accurately define the constitutional position and prerogatives of a Queen of England and a Prince Consort. As a measure of his sagacity it is sufficient to say that he lays it down as axiomatic that the Queen is the Permanent Premier, taking rank above the "Temporary Head of the Cabinet;" that she has a right to be the Permanent President of Her Ministerial Council, entitled as such to take part in the initiation and maturing of Government measures. He also thinks that the Whigs—men of the stamp of Lord Aberdeen—are consciously or unconsciously preparing the way for a Republic, and that the personal popularity of the Queen should be developed as a counterpoise to the Democratic development of the House of Commons. From such hints my readers may frame their own idea of this most kind, eccentric, infallible, and unfathomable German, who for twenty years had no small share in governing us. Such is the Constitution, according to the enormous Court Circular of which three volumes are already issued. The mischief is that the Prince Consort's creation survives him, that we are living under it to-day, and that, unless corrected and re-adjusted by an outburst of public spirit and the self-assertion of our public men, it may be passed on to our children, surrounded by a halo of biographical authority, till a day may come when the most momentous questions, affecting the honour and the destinies of the nation, may be settled at a morning call between some future Emperor and his Grand Vizier.

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1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1877.
2. To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To declare a Dividend.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 26th instant, both days inclusive.

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BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions. Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

OCTOBER BREW.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned,
SAMUEL ALLSOPP AND SONS' PALE ALE IN WOOD.
BEN, ASHLEY & C.
Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:

	Per doz. P 2 doz. Qts.	Pints.
ESCHENAUER'S ST. ESTEPHE, an excellent Claret, delicate in flavor, and very pure	Rs. 12	Rs. 14
Do. SAUTERNES, a very choice White Wine	" 15	" 17
Do. COGNAC, an exceedingly pure Brandy	" 28	
EMANUEL LEGRAND, fine Champagne Cognac	" 19	
Also a small Consignment of the well-known and favorite Wines		
CHATEAU LAFITTE	" 34	
CHATEAU LAGRANGE	" 23½	

JULES SIEGFRIED & C.,
2nd January 1878. Hornby Row.

McEWAN'S BEER.

THE NEW SEASON'S BREW now being received is of excellent quality and is highly recommended.

			Rs.	
Price per doz.	Quarts	Cash Rs.	4	0
" "	Pints	" "	2	12
Bulk per Hogshead		" "	57	0

Apply to
WALLACE & Co.,
2, Parsee Bazar Street.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

	Rs.	
CLARETS:—FROM H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX—		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14	per doz. Qts
Les Canons	" 18	"
Chateau Leoville	" 24	"
Chateau Lafitte	" 28	"
HOCKS:—FROM G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE,		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16	per doz. Qts.
Geisenheimer	" 18	per doz. Qts.
Liebfraumilch	" 22	"
Do.	" 25	per case of 2 doz Pts.
Steinwein	" 22	per doz. Qts.
Hochheimer	" 24	"
Rudesheimer	" 26	"
Marcobrunner	" 30	"
Queen Victoria Berg	" 36	"
BEER:—		
Norwegian Beer in 3 doz. cases at	Rs. 6	"
Just landed ex Steamer Stelvio.		
Kronenbacher Export Beer in champagne bottles (3 dozen case)	Rs. 6-8	per doz.
Do. do. ordinary Quart bottles (4 dozen cases)	" 6	"
BRANDY:—		
Boulestin & Co.'s * Star Cognac	" 22	"
P. Denis Gabriel Gadrad & Co.'s Cognac * Star	" 20	"
Do. do. ** Stars	" 23	"
Do. do. *** Stars	" 27	"
Fromy and Roge's well known *** Stars	" 30	"
CHAMPAGNE:—		
Real Eugène Clicquot of Reims	Rs. 36	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	" 40	per case of 2 doz. Pts.
Aubert Royer and Fils Fleur de Sillery	" 35	"
Carte Blanche, ditto	" 40	"
Bouzy, superior quality, from the Société Orientale, Epernay	" 30	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	" 32	per case of 2 doz. Pts.
ASPARAGUS:—		
Best German	Rs. 25	per doz. large Tins.

Special terms for Regimental Messes, Clubs, &c. Out-station orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

VOLKART BROTHERS.
Bombay, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

NEW and REDUCED RATES of PREMIUM in FORCE from 1st January 1878. For particulars apply to the Agents

FORBES & Co., Bombay.

HOME AND EDUCATION.

MRS. ANDREW HAMILTON, Rutland House, Sale Cheshire, wishes to receive Children of Parents residing in India to educate with her own, aged from six to twelve years. Resident foreign Governess. Terms inclusive 80 to 100 Guineas payable quarterly in advance. References kindly permitted to J. K. BYTHELL, Esq., Sale, of Bombay; J. RENSHAW, Esq., M. D. Sale; Rev. G. CORT, M. A., Sale and Bombay.

DR. CRAIG,

SUCCESSOR TO
DR. McGREGOR,
APOLLO HOUSE,
MARINE STREET,
FORT

FOR SALE.

NEARLY new built MADRAS VICTORIA CARRIAGE, with pair of well bred ARAB Fast-trotting Galloways, well-matched, suitable for riding as well, the property of a Gentleman leaving India. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
Girgaum.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold
By all Stationers
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS OF THE HOLTA TEA COMPANY, "LIMITED."

THE TENTH HALF-YEARLY ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the HOLTA TEA COMPANY, LIMITED will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 1, New China Bazar Street, Calcutta, on SATURDAY the 30th March 1878, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the Directors' Report and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board,
B. SMYTH & Co.
Secretaries.

Calcutta, 15th March 1878.

WM. WATSON & Co.,

ARMY AND CIVIL AGENTS,
24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
113, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON.

PASSAGES ENGAGED free of Commission. REMITTANCES effected at favourable Rates of Exchange. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at liberal rates of Interest.
AGENCY BUSINESS conducted generally.
PARCELS SENT TO ENGLAND, &c.

ANGLO-INDIAN AGENCY.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

ARE celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary organs generally. Possessing tonic properties, they agree with the most delicate stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, increase the appetite, improve the general health, and in three days will effect a cure when copaiba, cubebs, and all dangerous medicines of the class have utterly failed. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands have been annually restored to health, when every other medicine has failed. Their vast superiority over everything else in the cure of the above complaints is universally acknowledged, and the extraordinary demand for them since their first introduction is without precedent. In no instance have they ever been known to fail, or produce those dangerous symptoms so often resulting from copaiba, cubebs, turpentine, and other medicines usually resorted to. They require neither confinement nor change of diet, and may justly be considered the only safe efficacious remedy for all stages of those disorders for which they are recommended.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD.

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

ALL sufferers from general nervousness, and morbid feelings, low spirits, loss of memory, sleeplessness, harassing dreams, unnecessary fear, mental irritability, failure of the mental and bodily powers, weakness of the nerves, headache, noise in the head, giddiness, indigestion, and other symptoms of chronic disease, will hail with joy the discovery of Dr. De Roos's Life Pills, which speedily and almost magically remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend, they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and in all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pain between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility, they will be found of unexampled efficacy; and it is no small advantage that they can be taken at any time without danger from wet or cold, or necessity for restraint from business or pleasure. They act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, thus preventing, or when present, curing the jaundice and dropsy, clearing the skin, removing sallowness and pimples, purifying the blood, bracing the nerves, and marvellously invigorating the whole system. Females of all ages will find them invaluable, and should never be without them. Price 1s, 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s. per box.

THE MOST ASTOUNDING CURES *are daily being effected in cases of Nervousness General Debility, Impurity of the Blood, Defective Circulation, Languor, Lassitude, Depression of Spirits, Indigestion, Pain and Palpitation in the Side, Harassing Dreams, &c., &c., by*

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS,

whose effects are really magical in restoring lost tone to the system (arising from whatever cause), re-invigorating and enlivening the whole corporeal frame, and gradually, but effectively, building up the most shattered constitution.

Although this truly wonderful recuperative tonic is not put forward as imparting immortality, it is not too much to say that by its means new life is, as it were, imparted to the nervous and debilitated, who were evidently sinking into an early [illegible] whilst to those of maturer years it will gently and [illegible] protract the close of life. Thousands of apparently [illegible] cases given up by the faculty, are now in the enjoyment of health (life's greatest blessing), a living [illegible] unspeakable value of this remarkable medicine [illegible] of testimonials too numerous to publish, may be seen [illegible] This preparation is extremely pleasant to take and [illegible] need suffer while such a miraculous medicament is [illegible] Persons of studious habits, debilitated females and [illegible] whom the wear and tear of life is beginning to tell [illegible] severe steadily with this life-reviving tonic [illegible] they will be astonished at its results. All those who [illegible] other means galvanic and electric appliances [illegible] beneficial result, are earnestly recommended [illegible] of this medicine, which being concocted on [illegible] principles, invariably gives the utmost satisfaction.

The great success attendant on this wonderful [illegible] led to a host of humble and worthless imitations [illegible] has the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" [illegible] letters on the British Government stamp [illegible] Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Price 11s. [illegible] Sold by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, [illegible] principal Merchants in India.

FELT HATS AND HELMETS.

THORPE & Co. have just OPENED a LARGE SHIPMENT for the present Season.

FELT HATS.

	Rs.	a.
The Duke, New low Round Crown	7	0
Ditto ditto Extra Quality	8	0
Black Felt, medium height, Square Crown	8	0
Ditto ditto Round Crown	8	0
Soft Black Felt, Round Crown	8	0
Brown Felt, Fashionable Round Crown	8	0
Drab Felt, ditto ditto	8	0
Soft Crown, Black and Drab	7	8
Drab Soft High Crown	8	0
Black and Drab Soft Travelling Hats	8	0
Tweed Travelling Hats, in great variety, 2-8 to	5	8
Drab Shell Hats	10	0
Black Silk Dress	13	8

HELMETS.

	Rs.	a.
Hawk's Regulation, best quality, covered white Do.	20	0
The New Spike for Infantry	7	0
Spike and Plate for Staff and Cavalry	10	0
Gilt Chin Chains	6	0
Ellwood's Helmets, White	13	0
Ellwood's White Hunting Helmets	13	0
Ellwood's Shikar Hat, covered Flax	13	
Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Felt Helmets, a sure protection against sunstroke	18	0
Christy's Drab Felt Helmets	10	0
Light Drab Felt Helmets for Lady or Gentleman	10	0
Light Helmets with extra Band	10	0
Drab Felt Milton Hats 6-8 to	8	0

LESS 10 PER CENT FOR CASH.

THORPE AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS.

BOMBAY, 4, Hummum Street.
POONA, East Street.

BEG to offer their best thanks to their Bombay and Mofussil Constituents for their kind patronage during the past year, and having now considerably added to their stock and made careful arrangements for the efficient and speedy execution of all work in their Repairing Branch, venture to hope for a continuance of their liberal support.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co. beg to call attention to

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF

Silver Hunting, Semi-Hunting, and Crystal Face Lever and Keyless Lever WATCHES, at Rs. 20, 30, 35, 40 45, 50, 60, 65, 75, 85, and 100 to Rs. 250.

A splendid Assortment of highly finished Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Keyless Lever Watches, with compensated balance wheel, expressly manufactured for India.

Gold and Silver Chronometers, Quarter and Minute Repeaters, Chronographs, Perpetual Calendar Clock Racing and Double Time Watches, &c., always in Stock.

Cheap Aluminium plated and German Silver Watches from Rs. 20.

German Silver Keyless Lever Watches, just introduced, strong, serviceable and guaranteed to keep good time from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35.

JEWELLERY.

LADIES'
- GOLD VICTORIA CHAINS.
- ALBERTS.
- NECKLETS.
- BRACELETS.
- BROOCHES.
- EAR-RINGS.
- EAR DROPS.
- WEDDING RINGS.
- KEEPERS.
- CROSSES.
- RIBBON SLIDES.

GENTLEMEN'S
- GOLD ALBERTS.
- STUDS.
- SLEEVE LINKS.
- SOLITAIRES.
- SIGNET RINGS.
- SCARF RINGS.
- LOCKETS.
- CHARMS AND SEALS.
- SPRING & SPLIT RINGS.
- SWIVELS.
- GOLD KEYS.

A large Collection of Engagement Rings, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Sapphires, Opals, Turquoises, Pearls Corals, &c.

COMPLETE STOCK of Spectacles and Eye-glasses, of best Brazilian Pebble, in Gold, Silver, Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames.

The above have been specially selected by our Mr. MARCKS from the first Manufacturing Houses in London and the Continent.

WATCHES carefully examined and regulated and sent Post free to any part of India.

WATCHES under Rs. 50 are guaranteed for one year, above Rs. 50 for two years, accidents excepted.

Repairs of every description of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, and Jewellery undertaken and executed by Skilled Workmen with care and expedition.

Up-country Orders to be accompanied by Remittances or Reference in Bombay.

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
BOMBAY. Hummum Street.
POONA, East Street.

THE UNITED SERVICE WINE COMPANY

HAVE OPENED AN ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY AT 3, SASSOON BUILDINGS (OPPOSITE THE MINT AND THE TOWN HALL) FOR THE SALE OF PURE WINES ONLY, AND AT THE VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES FOR CASH.

All the Wines have been selected in the Growers' Cellars after careful comparison in the various districts, and the usual purchasing agencies done away with entirely. An immense advantage is thereby obtained, both as regards price and quality. A comparison with supplies from other Houses is confidently invited, and for this purpose sample cases of 1 doz. quart bottles assorted liquors will be sent.

All natural Wines are guaranteed pure, as the sources are known and can be relied on.

CLUBS, MESSES, &c., ordering largely can be supplied and invoiced direct from Growers' Cellars at wholesale trade prices.

Samples of Ports on hand by D. M. Feuerheerd, Growers and Shippers, Oporto, at £30, £42, £50, £54 and £60 per pipe F. O. B. at Oporto; also Sherries by J. P. Feuerheerd, Jerez, at £35, £40, £44, £50, £58 and £74 per Butt F. O. B. at Cadiz.

Agents for "The Union of French Wine Growers, Limited," for their pure Burgundies.

CLARETS FROM THE EMINENT HOUSE OF A. LALANDE AND COMPANY, BORDEAUX.

Price per Doz. Qts	Rs.	a.
Medoc superior	12	0
St. Estephe fine flavour and bouquet)	14	0
Pauillac (full body)	14	12
St. Julien (soft and delicate)	16	4
Margaux	20	4
Chat Marquis de Terme	24	0
Sauterne	15	0
Haut Sauterne	20	0

Chateau d'Yquem, the renowned unique premier crû, with Marquis de Lur Saluce's etiquette and vintage dat 1872 on bottle, and Crest on Cork and Capsule. Lalande's Monopoly Crême de tête, Qts. per dozen .... Rs. 36.

BURGUNDIES FROM THE UNION OF FRENCH WINE GROWERS LIMITED.

Per Doz. Qts.	Rs.	a.
Beaujolais	16	8
Fleurie	18	0
Beaune	19	8
Savigny Beaune	23	8
Pommard	26	4
Pommard, very old	30	8
Volnay, old Vintage	38	0
Chambertin	40	0
Clos de vougeot, (the elite of Burgundies)	48	0
SPARKLING BURGUNDY.		
Red Sparkling Burgundy (for Invalids)	36	0
St Hubert du Chateau	38	0
White Sparkling St. Peray	34	0
White Sparkling Volnay	38	0

RHINE WINES FROM A. DEY AND COMPANY COBLENZ.

Per Doz. Qts.	Rs.	a.
Laubenheim, 1873	16	8
Bodenheim	18	8
Nierstein	20	4
Rudesheim Berg, 1868	25	0
Liebfraumilch, 1868	30	0
Johannisberg, 1868	36	8
Steinberg Cabinet, 1865	50	0
Brauneburg Moselle	20	0
Moselle Blumen (Flower)	24	0
Berncastler Doctor, 1868	40	0
Sparkling Hock, 1st quality	29	8
Sparkling Moselle, 1st quality	36	0

CHAMPAGNE FROM G. DUFAUT, PROPRIETOR OF CHATEAU DE PIERRY, EPERNAY.

		Qts. per Doz. Rs.	a.	Pts. Rs.	a.
Sillery Extra,	extra Dry	23	8	16	0
Chateau de Pierry.	do. do.	29	12	17	4
Av Mon seux, Superior		32	8	18	8
Royal Sillery, 1st quality		39	8	22	0
Vin de Cabinet,	extra Dry	44			
Vin de Reserve,	do. do.	49	0		

per Doz. Qts.	Rs.	a.
Whisky old Blend of Campbeltown and Ben Nevis	22	0
Whisky very old Blend of Campbeltown and Ardbeg [Islay]	23	0
Whisky very old Blend of Islay, Ben Nevis and Glenlivet	24	0

Dr. Siegert's Bouquet, Rs. 30; Angostura Bitters, Rs. 20; and other Liqueurs at lowest rates.

Elphinstone Circle, 8th March 1878.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.

S. ROSE & Co. invite attention to the undermentioned ARTICLES useful for the comfort and amusement of the Traveller by Road, Rail or Sea:—

TO TABLE FOLDING CHAIRS.—The special feature calling for notice in this new pattern are its extreme comfort, great strength, very small space occupied when folded, and special adaptation for use in a hot climate, where stuffed arm-chairs are found too hot, and where the common glued-up chairs give way. They are admirably adapted for deck use, and Travellers generally. Cash Rs. 1[illegible].

PATENT TRAVELLING ICE BOX.—For carrying small quantities of Pure Block Ice for the Table, and in which ice can be preserved for a considerable time. It is indispensable for the journey through from Up-country Stations to Bombay. Size 17 inches by 13½ inches by 13 inches; can be easily placed under the seat of a railway carriage; when not required for Ice it can be easily filled with the Traveller's effects. A box to contain about 14 lbs. of Ice, with Leather Strap and Tap to draw off the cold water, Rs. 20 and Rs. 25.

ENGLISH PICNIC BASKETS.—Contains two wicker-covered bottles and tumblers, tin box, two cruets, pickle jar, two China plates and two knives and forks, Price. Rs. 20

Measurement of outside, 17 inches long, 13½ inches wide, 6½ inches deep.

Enamelled Plates, and Cups and Saucers, for Camp use, of the best quality.

THE PORTABLE LAMP.—The most useful lamp of the kind ever manufactured complete as a Table or as a Hanging Lamp, and packed complete in a Japanned Metal Case, measuring only 11 by 7 by 6 inches. The box is divided into separate compartments to hold the various parts, and has two handles, a clasp for padlock, and a leather strap. Price, complete as above, with Bronze Lamp. Rs. 25. Can be had to burn cocoanut or Kerosine oil.

PETROLEUM COOKING STOVES.—No Household should be without one. [illegible] Stoves are fitted with Moveable Burners, which can be taken out and a fresh wick fitted as easily as to an ordinary lamp burner. They are made in various sizes, and by their use the high price of coal is a matter of no moment, as they do all that costly cooking ranges at present accomplish at a mere nominal cost, with far more comfort and less trouble, and the cooking finished they can at once be put out. They will be found a boon to every household. They are most easily managed, make neither smell nor dirt, and save their cost in a very short time. Complete, with frying pan, saucepan, kettle, &c., Rs. 12, 15, and 30.

THE AMERICAN POCKET STOVE AND KETTLE—A very portable article, productive of much convenience and comfort. It enables the possessor to obtain Boiling Water in a few minutes, night or day, without annoyance or trouble; also to prepare Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, etc., in five minutes, and boil Eggs, Milk, Rice, Potatoes, Stews, Chops, Chickens, or other Provisions; to prepare Beef Tea, Soups, etc It is very convenient for Travellers by land and sea, or for Camp use. Cost of use about Half a Price. Price of the Apparatus, complete. Rs. 6-8

POCKET FOUNTAIN PENHOLDER—The principle on which this new holder is constructed is so simple that there is but slight risk of its getting out of order. It will hold sufficient ink to last for several days, and when empty can be quickly refilled by dipping the lower end in a vessel of ink, and turning up the screw. In pure Aluminium gold, with cap complete. Rs. 4.

Triple Folding Mirrors, the most useful and Portable Glass for travelling, etc.......Rs. 24, 25, 28, 30, 35, 40, 45 0

Large size do do. Rs. 65, 75, 80, 90, 120. and 150 0

Ashantee Hammocks .... Rs. 10, 12, 13 and 16 0

Folding Cork-screws 2 0

Penknives from......... Rs. 1 to 5 8

Writing Paper, Stationery and Travelling Inks.

PORTABLE INDIAN POSTAGE WEIGHER, German Silver, in small leather case. Weight ½ tolah to 4 tolahs, and from ¼ to 2 ounces. Rs. 4-0.

PORTABLE COPYING PRESSES—8vo. size, Rs. 5.
Do. do. do. 4to " Rs. 25 and Rs. 50.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION—Made of best malleable iron combines in one no less than ten tools; it is a most useful article in the house, or for a Traveller. Rs. 3.

POCKET FILTER.—Each Filter in neat flat case, about 3½ inches diameter, by about 1¼ inches in thickness; weight about 8 oz. Complete, in case, with cord to hang over the shoulder. Cash Price Rs. 4.

LEATHER-COVERED BRANDY FLASKS.
With Screw Top and Metal Drinking Cup.

	Rs.	a.
½ Pint, size, Cash	Re. 1	8
¾ " " "	2	0
1 " " "	2	8
1½ " " "	3	0

THE NEW PERFECTED CHAMPAGNE TAP.—This is a very useful invention in a great improvement upon other Champagne Taps, as it is not liable to choke or become stopped up. This is owing to the Central Spike which passes through the Tap, and forms the point which penetrates the cork. When the Tap is inserted the Spike is withdrawn, and the Tap may be opened or loosed at pleasure. Price each Rs 5 each.

ARMY AND NAVY DRINKING CUPS.—Which consists of a Tumbler and a Wine and Champagne Cup combined. The combined Cup fits compactly into the Tumbler and richly electro-silvered and plated on Nickel Silver, with engine-turned body and richly gilt inside. Cash price large size Rs. 21 and Rs 18, small size Rs. 18 and electro-silver on metal Rs. 10.

THE TRAVELLER'S CAMP CASE AND PORTABLE COMPANION.—This ingenious and useful contrivance consisting of strong Morocco Double Case, containing an encased Drinking Cup, a closing Dinner Knife, a Cork-screw, a closing Fork, a closing Dessert Spoon, a small Cylinder, divided into three parts for *Salt, Pepper and Mustard*. Cash Price Rs. 16.

THE PORTABLE HAND SEWING MACHINE—Furnished with instruction book, 4 needles, 3 bobbins for shuttle, one screw driver, binding wire, tucking guide and Nos. 1 and 2 Hammers.

The Latest and Best Machine in the Market With recent registered improvements not possessed by any other Machine. Cash price Rs 55.

	Rs.	a.
Cigar Cases, Best Morocco and Calf	10	0
Electro Plated silver Fusee Boxes .... Rs. 3-4 and	5	0
Card Cases, Russia Leather Gents	1	8
do. do Ladies	3	0
Square Travelling Inks, each......... Rs. 1-3, 5-4, 6, and	6	8
Travelling Inks Round, each .... Rs. 2-4, 3 2, 4 8 and	6	8
Do Double each .... Rs. 5 and	10	0
Do. Other Patterns......... Re. 1-8, 2-8, and	2	0

AMUSEMENT FOR THE TRAVELLER.

In polished Mahogany box, with lock and key, containing the following games: Backgammon, Chess, Dominoes, Tactics, game of Snail, Whist, Bezique, Cribbage, Draughts, Solitaire, Fox and Geese, with book of rules complete. Rs. 25.

In cloth-covered mill-board box, size 10½ by 6½ by 2¼ inches, containing the following 10 games:—Backgammon Chess, Draughts, Fox and Geese, German Tactics, Race Game, Snail Game, Solitaire, Spellicans, Trails .... Rs. 10 8

PLAYING CARDS, &c.

Assortment of the best patterns of the present Season from De la [illegible]

THE EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR.

Each Sight Glass consists of Three Lenses, and each Object-Glass of Three Lenses also consequently there are Twelve Lenses contained in each Binocular, by which the greatest possible power and the largest field of vision are obtained. The casing is of metal, covered with russia leather, and the Binocular is fitted in a strong leather case, with shoulder strap and buckle complete, the whole being contained within a very small space.......Cash price 45 0
Ditto ditto ditto small size. Cash price 35 0

In addition to the above mentioned Glasses, a large variety of others are in stock, priced from Rs. 16 upwards.

BEZIQUE.

	Rs.	a.
For 2 Players with 2 card-board markers, Pocket Guide Cavendish, in cloth covered card board box	3	0
For 2 Players with 2 cloth markers, Pocket Guide by Cavendish, in cloth box or ornamented gilt	4	8
For 2 Players with 2 leather markers Pocket Guide by Cavendish in cloth lock box [a nice present]	12	0
For 4 Players with 4 card-board markers Pocket Guide by Cavendish, in cloth covered card-board box	6	0
For 4 Players with 4 leather markers, Pocket Guide by Cavendish in ornamented cloth box	10	
For 4 Players with 4 leather markers, Pocket Guide by Cavendish, in leather lock box [a handsome present]	15	

CHEAP NOVELS.

A large assortment always available.

S. ROSE & CO.,
[illegible] BOMBAY.

INSURA

SUN FIRE OFFIC
ESTABLISHED 1

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandi[illegible] Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bom[illegible] sil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with [illegible] titude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, FIRE AND LIFE.

ANNUAL INCOME, 1876	£1,475,85
FIRE RESERVE	£1,000,000
LIFE AND ANNUITY RESERVE	£2,738,071
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS	£5,496,654

FIRE INSURANCES GRANTED ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

NEW REDUCED LIFE RATES FOR INDIA.

IN view of the improved conditions of residence in India the rates for Life insurance have been entirely remodelled and will now be found to compare very favorably with any other First Class Office. Under the new arrangement some very great advantages are offered to Insurers. For Tables and Prospectus, apply to the Undermentioned.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay 16th August 1875.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to issue POLICIES upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise and Ships in harbour on favourable terms.

GADDUM & Co.
Agents in Bombay.

HAMBURG MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Aggregate Guarantee Capital £3,000 000.

JAVA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital Flor. 3,000,000.

POLICIES ISSUED upon Dwellings, Shops, War houses, Mills Presses, Shipping, and other insurable property here and in the Mofussil at most favourable terms.

Claims settled promptly in Bombay by

KNOOP & Co., Agents

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS BEETLES, and all other Insects are Destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists, in small Bottles.

THE NEW WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE,

WITH THE
SUPPLEMENTARY GRADED LIST,
Issued on the 1st November 1877.
In pamphlet form, price 8 as.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE

ALWAYS ON HAND,
A
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

MR. L. STEFFENAUER,

FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS ASSISTANT WATCH-MAKER AT MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA AND CO.,

BEGS to announce that he has commenced business on his own account at No. 8, Church Gate Street where he undertakes the repairs of WATCHES, CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS and MUSICAL BOXES as well as JEWELLERY at moderate charges. Mr. L. STEFFENAUER has just received a very carefully selected stock of Gold and Silver Watches made expressly to order for India, to which he respectfully solicits inspection.

Watches of Rs. 40 and above will be guaranteed for 2 years.

Mr L. S. has also a large stock of Musical Boxes for sale at moderate prices.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS

J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that a "Star" or "Cross" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTH SHIRE ENGLAND

A. D. JACKSON,

SUCCESSOR TO THE
BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

A. D. JACKSON, late Salesman of the Bombay Co-operative Society, begs to announce that he has purchased the Good-will, Stock and Fixtures of that Company (now in Liquidation) and intends to carry on the business in the same premises on his own account.

He is clearing out all old and unserviceable goods and laying in a FRESH STOCK of Oilmanstores, &c., &c.

Mr. Jackson will adhere to the system of CASH WITH ORDERS, and being thus enabled to supply good articles at moderate prices, he hopes to retain the custom of all the old Bombay and Mofussil Constituents of the Co-operative Society.

Price Lists will be issued SHORTLY and meanwhile all articles will be supplied at the prices given in the most recent catalogue of the Co-operative Stores.

He is prepared to execute orders for ANY articles obtainable in Bombay, on the most moderate terms, so that up-country Constituents need not hesitate to send any order accompanied by a remittance to cover cost, and they may depend upon having them carefully attended to and the goods despatched SHARP.

For the convenience of up-country Constituents, Messes, &c. Mr Jackson will receive deposits to their credit, it being understood that at the low rates at which goods are priced, business can be carried on only on strictly CASH TERMS.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the [illegible]ld.
Beware of Imitations exposed for [illegible] in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

To PATRICK BLAKE formerly of Ballinamona Waterford Ireland son of ANDREW BLAKE Esquire of Waterford Ireland and brother of ANDREW BLAKE late of Parramatta in the British Colony of New South Wales or if deceased to his Widow or Children if any their heirs executors or administrators respectively.

IN accordance with directions given by the Will of the abovenamed ANDREW BLAKE deceased the Executors thereof viz.: The Honorable JOHN BLAXLAND, VINCENT WANOSTROCHT GIBLIN, and THOMAS CADELL, Esquires of Sydney in the Colony aforesaid, have directed this advertisement to be published for the purpose of discovering the said PATRICK BLAKE, if still alive or if dead his Widow or Children or their representatives, who have interests under the Will of the said ANDREW BLAKE, deceased.

ANY INFORMATION respecting the said PATRICK BLAKE his Widow or Children or their representatives will be thankfully received by the undersigned.—Dated this First day of September, A.D. 1877.

ALLEN, BOWDEN & ALLEN,
Solicitors for the Estate of the late Andrew Blake,
124, Elizabeth Street, Sydney.

A NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS & LIVER PILLS

Prepared without any mercurial ingredient.

Invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fulness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness, sensation of the Eyes, and many other symptoms. For habitual Costiveness, as a Family Aperient Medicine, and as a Purifier of the Blood they are unequalled; mild in operation, and grateful to the Stomach, create appetite, promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous system.

PREPARED ONLY BY,
W. LAMBERT, 1a, Vere Street, London, W
ENGLAND.

In Bottles, 1s. 1½d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills" If you ask for "Scott's Pills" you will get quite different medicine; if you ask for "Bilious and Liver Pills," you will get a spurious compound. The genuine are in a green Bottle, wrapped in green paper, and must have the name and address, "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS," engraved on the Government Stamp.

Do not be persuaded to try any other medicine.

Wholesale Agents for INDIA, Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

N. B.—The Trade supplied on most liberal terms.

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